

Annual Utility Review and Forecast Number

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Covering movements in a few raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, such as steel, refined copper and cotton cloth, have reached volumes large enough to bear watching as an indication of some kind of a turn for the better in business. Thus far, however, they have been somewhat limited in scope, and there is a possibility that factors other than the expectation of general business improvement may have played a part in setting them in motion.

ATOMOBILE manufacturers took a holiday last week, making it virtually impossible for the weekly business index to show much if any advance, despite a further large rise in our index of steel ingot production. In the week ended June 3, in addition to the sharp decline in automobile production, our index of electric-power production declined from 96.3 to 95.4, and total car loadings, seasonally adjusted, probably declined. It may therefore be estimated that the combined weekly business index declined to about 86.6 from 87.6. The index of steel ingot production, however, is scheduled to make a further sharp advance for the week ending next Saturday.

Although the level of business is still low in comparison with the level that would normally be expected at this stage of a recovery from a depression of the 1937-38 type, there are some indications of a turn for the better. Producers' domestic sales of refined copper in May approximately equaled those of April, so that our trimestrial moving average has shown enough of an advance to suggest some kind of an impending upward turn in general business activity.

Accurate figures on copper sales are not available over a sufficiently long period to permit the establishment of any reliable rules concerning their significance with reference to the general business outlook. On the basis of what happened in 1938, however, the recent upturn in refined copper sales is a favorable indication on the business outlook. In 1938 our trimestrial moving average of copper sales turned upward in May. In June our seasonally adjusted daily average of domestic copper consumption moved sharply higher. And in July THE ANNALIST index of business activity began moving briskly upward.

It may be that we are barking up the wrong tree in implying that the April-May, 1939, increase in copper sales is a precursor of a rise in copper consumption, then of a rise in general business activity. It may be that consumers merely came to the conclusion that the price of copper would not go any lower; that it might go higher, and hence that they might as well cover their immediate requirements.

That may be what has happened in the cotton textile industry. In that case, as well as in the case of copper, possibly also in the case of steel, consumers doubtless realized that prices seldom go for long below the cost of production. The cost of production had been declining since the early part of 1937 because of a decline in the wholesale price index but not because of any lowering in wage rates, which on the contrary have tended either to be unchanged or higher. With organized labor thoroughly in control of the wage rate, helped by the well-known numerous Federal and State laws that tend to keep wage rates firm to higher, there has been no likelihood of any lowering of production costs through lower labor costs, and when cyclical raw material prices turned firmer several weeks ago it was undoubtedly considered a tentative indication by some consumers that there was probably nothing to lose and possibly something to gain by covering immediate raw material requirements.

In the case of cotton textiles the incentive to cover was increased, of course, by the threat of curtailment on the part of the mills. This threat is extant, awaiting only agreement by 95 per cent of the mills, 93 per cent agreement having been obtained. The cloth-buying movement of the last two weeks, vigorous though it has been, has not yet been considered suffi-

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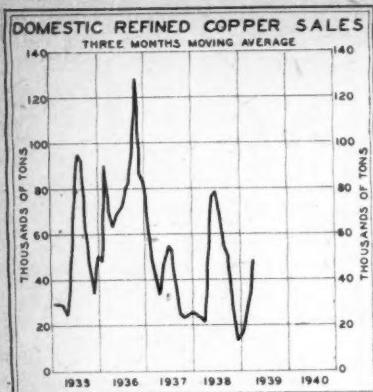
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cient apparently to warrant the cancellation of curtailment efforts. Consequently the recent covering movement in a number of key commodities, such as copper, textiles and steel, may represent nothing more than a moderate amount of conservatism on the part of those who did the buying.

The labor situation seems to be growing worse rather than better since the coal strike was settled; and the danger of strikes is an incentive for producers and consumers to carry larger stocks of goods than they would carry otherwise. It is a significant commentary on present business conditions that the industries that are conspicuously booming are those producing for the national defense, such as aviation, and those producing automatic devices to eliminate or reduce the employment of labor, such as the automatic elevator industry, which is behind on orders here in New York since the recurring strikes of building employees became tiresome.

Hence the recent covering movement may not necessarily be a promise of better business conditions to come. Nevertheless similar situations have proved in the past to be the beginnings of upward movements in the business index, so that the idea that these buying movements are forecasting some kind of a business upturn cannot be dismissed too lightly. At the worst they must mean that the general business situation in the immediate future is unlikely to show further deterioration, particularly in view of the marked and surprisingly well-sustained rise in our weekly index of steel ingot production.

Our ratio of bank debits, seasonally adjusted, to commercial, industrial and agricultural loans turned upward in May, though not enough to bring about a rise in our trimestrial moving average. The trimestrial moving average, however, seems to be in a turning movement.

Government expenditures as a factor in the business outlook remain nil. In May they were practically unchanged from the

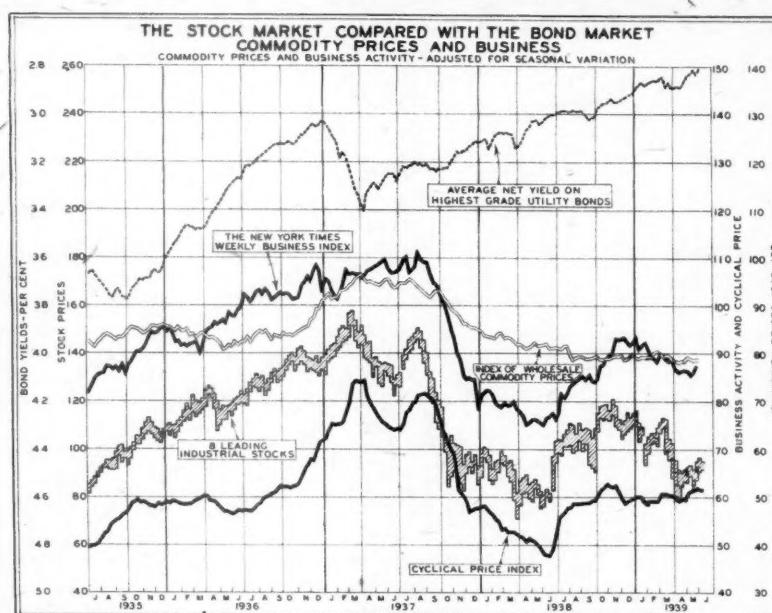
April totals for each of the four main classes of expenditures commonly regarded as having pump-priming qualities. The government has been awarding contracts for national defense, but expenditures on that account have not shown up yet in the form of any marked increase in national defense expenditures in the Daily Treasury Statement. In any case, business activity shrank so rapidly in the first five months of 1939 despite a continued high level of government expenditures that it begins to look as if we had reached

On May 18 Alfred P. Sloan Jr. told the Temporary National Economic Committee, according to an account of the hearings given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 19, that there had been "substantially no outside financing [of General Motors] in eighteen years," during which \$480,000,000 of profit had been retained in the business while \$520,000,000 was earned on depreciation account. During the period, he said, General Motors spent \$770,000,000 in expansion, plant and equipment, \$176,000,000 in subsidiary opera-

apparently now being propagated by the left-wing New Dealers. The effect that the large corporation is independently wealthy, whereby they need no bank credit nor other access to the investment market, whereas the small corporation and the small business man are denied adequate bank credit or other access to the investment market. It was doubly unfortunate because, though undoubtedly technically accurate in every detail as to the operations of the General Motors Corporation, Mr. Sloan did not call attention to the existence of a subsidiary, the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, nor to the manner of its operations.

If one will examine the last annual report of the General Motors Corporation, however, one will find at page 66 a consolidated GMAC balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1938, showing that of total assets amounting to \$404,682,657, \$358,485,693 consisted of notes and bills receivable, presumably representing in large part the financing of installment sales. How did GMAC accomplish this? Was it credit created out of thin air? For the answer turn to the liability side, which shows that of the above balance-sheet footings notes and loans payable amounted to \$153,581,772, presumably in large part representing money borrowed from banks.

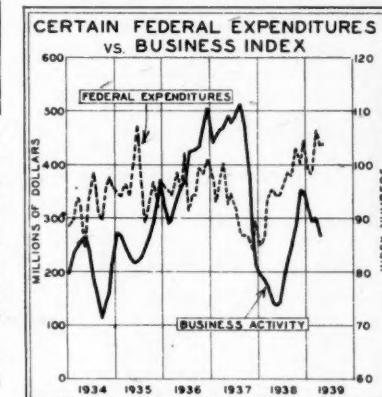
This is not an unusual situation. The great volume of installment and other forms of so-called consumer credit that has come into existence in recent years



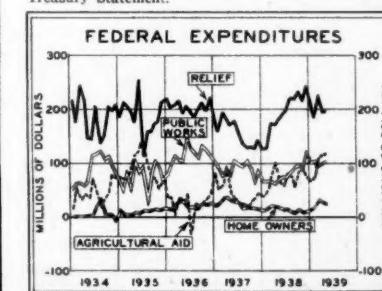
the point, which we were bound to reach sooner or later, where changes in the volume of government expenditures no longer have the marked influence on business conditions they once did. It will be interesting, at any rate, to see whether a pre-election business revival can be started merely by turning on the spigot. There may be a realization that the magic wand may not work again, and this may account for all the agitation for small loans for the small business man.

tions, and about \$335,000,000 for special tools, bought from the capital goods industry and thus "quite a contribution" to that phase of the national economy. Not only is General Motors likely to be able to finance its own needs independently of the money market for some time, said Mr. Sloan, but also to a large extent it will continue to finance purchases by the ultimate consumer.

In a way this testimony was unfortunate because it tended to confirm the idea

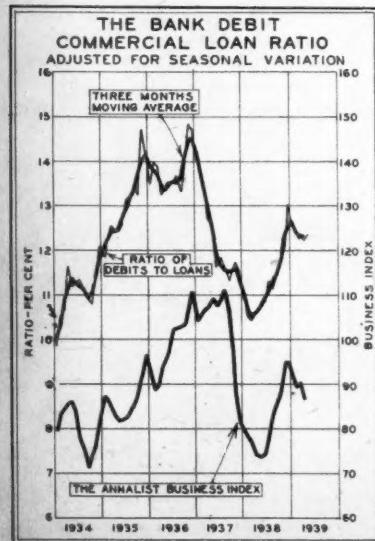


Federal expenditures: total of four main classifications charted below, as computed by THE ANNALIST from various individual items reported in Daily Treasury Statement.



For list of individual items included above see THE ANNALIST of April 8, 1938, p. 482.
has been based to a considerable extent on bank loans. The finance companies lend to installment buyers at rates ranging from 10 to 30 per cent and borrow from banks at 3 per cent or less. If this great mass of consumer credit is not in effect a means of financing the small business man (automobile dealers, etc.), it would be interesting to know what it might be. It is in this direction, moreover, that we find one of the few activities that have expanded far above the 1929 level. Take for example the outstanding loans of personal finance companies. At the end of 1937 they were 41 per cent higher than in 1929, according to estimates by M. R. Neifeld. The present demand for more credit for the small business man is just another instance of an outstanding characteristic of any kind of inflation, namely, that the more there is of it the greater the demand for more of the same thing.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.



For extension of this chart back to 1919, and for discussion of the ratio, see THE ANNALIST of Nov. 16, 1938, p. 658.

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JUN 8

Progress Under Holding Company Act; Prompt Action Under Section 11 Probable

By ROBERT E. HEALY

Commissioner, Securities and Exchange Commission

DURING the three and one-half years since the Public Utility Holding Company Act became law, much has been written about it.

For the most part, however, these discussions have centered about the single theme of compliance. There seems to have been ever present a note of conjecture as to whether the industry would comply with the act, to what extent the SEC would enforce compliance, and what the effects of the act on the industry were going to be. Very little has been said about the fact that the statute is a law of this nation which its citizens are bound to observe and which we are under a sworn duty to enforce. Nor has sufficient emphasis been given to the fact that in these three and one-half years the act has become a practical operating reality. The standards and requirements of the act are beginning to find reflection in, and are having a significant influence on, the properties, securities, corporate structures and management policies of the industry.

Perhaps the most important single effect of the Holding Company Act has been on the security issues of utility companies. Since Dec. 1, 1935, when the act went into effect, over \$3,000,000,000 of utility securities have been issued, all of them sufficiently in harmony with the spirit of the new law to permit their issuance. It may be interesting to review the impact that the requirements of the act have had on some of these issues.

The requirements of the act in respect to security issues may be paraphrased as follows:

1. The security must be reasonably adapted to the security structure of the issuer and other companies in the same holding company system;

2. The security must be reasonably adapted to the earning power of the issuer;

3. Financing by the issue and sale of the particular security must be necessary or appropriate to the economical and efficient operation of a business in which the issuer lawfully is engaged or has an interest;

4. The fees, commission or other remuneration, to whomsoever paid, directly or indirectly, in connection with the issue, sale or distribution of the security must be reasonable; or ***

5. The terms and conditions of the issue or sale of the security must not be detrimental to the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers.

The Commission's Duty

In passing, it should be pointed out that the commission does not approve security issues in the sense of approving their financial soundness or investment merit. Its duty is to determine that the standards of the act have been complied with, in which case the issuer's filing is allowed to become effective. The determination of whether or not a security meets these standards is as much a determination of fact as it is one of law. Such a judgment demands accounting and engineering as well as legal skill. It demands adequate knowledge of public utility financing.

Although the standards of the act are specific, and the facts of particular cases can often be determined with reasonable precision, the commission does not approach these cases with a rigid set of requirements. For example, in one case the commission might allow bonds to be issued where the company's past earnings indicate that interest is covered by a certain margin; and in another case where the earnings coverage appeared to be the same, the commission might not permit the issuance. There are many possible bases for this difference in results. In one case, the company's maintenance policy may be excellent and its depreciation reserve adequate; in the other, the com-

pany's maintenance policy and its depreciation reserve may be grossly deficient. Obviously, such factors as these must be taken into account in determining whether the securities to be issued are reasonably adapted to the issuer's earning power and to its security structure.

The decisions of the commission are replete with instances in which we permitted security issues to be sold only upon condition that certain terms of the issue were strengthened or altered to satisfy the requirements of the act. Yet these decisions tell only a part of the story. The fact is that the greater part of the alterations and improvements in the terms of new security issues are effected at conferences between the company officials and the staff of the commission prior to presentation of the issue for approval. This is perhaps the commission's greatest contribution toward raising financial standards and gradually improving the condition of many companies. Dozens of instances of this sort could be mentioned. Most of them attract little general public attention, because they are worked out in the conference room, in cooperation with utility executives, their bankers and lawyers. For example, provisions of indentures receive our close scrutiny; and in several instances we have worked out provisions respecting sinking funds, maintenance and depreciation charges, withdrawal of additional bonds, dividend restrictions and similar matters which may put a weak company on the road to health and convert a second-grade issue into a conservative, non-speculative issue. Similarly, we have attempted to make certain that trustees for bond issues are qualified to furnish loyal and disinterested protection to bondholders and are free from interests which would act as a deterrent to their rendering such service.

Commission Tries to Help Companies

In enforcing the statutory standards for security issues the commission does not act simply as a censor. That is, it is not our objective to demonstrate our vigilance by stopping as many issues as possible. Rather, we approach our duty in an affirmative instead of a negative state of mind. We regard it as our function to help companies meet the requirements of the statute. In other words, where we find that a security falls short of one or more requirements, it is our aim not simply to prevent the issue but, rather, to see that its terms are strengthened to the point where, under the act, it can be issued.

Nor does the commission demand perfection of a company at the outset. It is well understood that the improvement of financial standards in the industry is a dynamic and evolutionary process. For example, in one case last October the commission found that "there are many aspects of declarant's general financial structure that cause us serious concern and which we have found very difficult to reconcile with the policy and requirements of the act." Yet the commission approved the issue, recognizing "the improvement resulting from the operation of the sinking fund, the restrictions on dividends, and the more liberal maintenance and depreciation requirements under the supplemental indenture. ***"

In cases where a security issue has already been approved by a State commis-

sion the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission is limited. It cannot disapprove the issue; it can merely prescribe terms and conditions upon which the securities may be issued and sold.

Typical Examples

In a number of cases the commission has found it necessary to exercise its power to impose terms and conditions upon the issue of securities in this category. For example, there was a case in which the commission conditioned its order allowing the issue and sale of preferred shares by requiring (1) that no dividends on common stock should be paid out of earnings subsequent to Dec. 31, 1937, until the company's uncapitalized expenditures reached a specified amount, and (2) that no common dividends should be paid until certain reserves had been set aside in a specified amount. The purpose of these restrictions was to provide some assurance that the company would be able to meet certain obligations under a lease of traction property.

In another case the commission granted an exemption to a security issue on the condition that no dividends were to be paid on the common stock unless an amount equivalent to 2½ per cent of gross property had been included as a charge to operating expenses in order to provide for maintenance, repairs and reserve for depreciation. With respect to still another security issue, the commission granted exemption only on condition that the trustee under the indenture resign to eliminate a conflict of interests. A recent security issue was granted an exemption on the condition that no dividends be paid on the common stock unless an amount of 12½ per cent of the gross operating revenues had been set aside for maintenance and as a provision for renewals, replacements and retirements. These are only a few examples, but they serve to illustrate the breadth of the act's influence in the direction of sounder utility securities.

Where we have found it desirable to impose conditions with respect to a security issue approved by a State commission it has been our practice to communicate with that commission and discuss the problem. Sometimes the two agencies have somewhat different information; sometimes, in their separate deliberations, they have emphasized different aspects of the problem. But in every case where a difference of opinion has arisen between the Federal and State agencies it has been worked out cooperatively and to their mutual satisfaction.

Wide Range of Activities

It is difficult to discuss all of the commission's activities under the Holding Company Act in a short article. There are the problems presented by reorganizations and the cases involving acquisitions of properties. The regulation of service contracts and charges constitutes a subject by itself. A part of our time has been given to determining which companies are subject to the act and which are not. At the present writing one hundred forty-three holding companies are registered with the commission, and over one hundred companies have been granted exemptions from registration. To any one who followed the six-year effort of the Federal Trade Commission to develop an adequate fund of information on our na-

tional utility industry it is of no small significance that, as a result of registration, we now have on file and available to investors and analysts a comprehensive volume of financial data on every holding company system of importance.

Enforcement of Section 11

Unquestionably one of the major problems presented by the act occurs in paragraph (b) of Section 11. Section 11 (b) requires that each holding company reduce itself to one integrated system unless it can establish certain standards specified in the act. In a very general sense there is a similarity between this type of provision and the Sherman act, approved in 1890 by Benjamin Harrison, and Section 7 of the Clayton act, approved in 1914 by Woodrow Wilson. An adequate discussion of these broad questions is impossible here, yet some observations may be of interest. The recognition appears to be growing that Section 11 will have a salutary effect upon the industry.

In their concern over the possible effects of Section 11 upon their companies many utility executives have in the past taken only the darkest view of the question. Although Section 11 will require divestment of certain holdings where a company's properties are not integrated, there are two facts which cannot be ignored. First, while value cannot be created where value does not exist, any transaction involving the acquisition or disposition of properties should, under the act, be judged by standards which include its fairness to investors. Secondly, the integrated system which forms the nucleus of the company can, under the act, be built up and expanded, within the limits of the statute, as an offset to holdings disposed of.

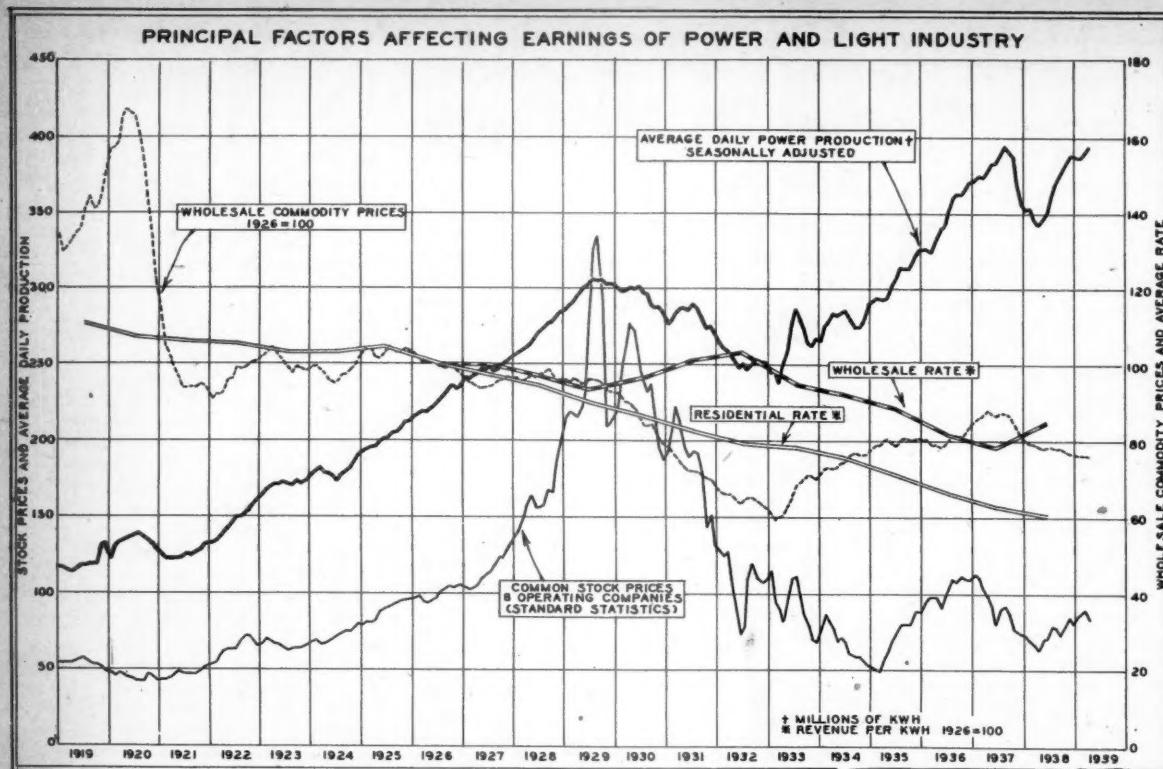
Utility executives frequently inquire as to what the commission's "policy" will be under Section 11. As the Supreme Court has pointed out, agencies such as ours can have no policy but the policy of the law. The machinery for effectuating that policy is also prescribed by the statute. Companies which see their way clear to compliance with Section 11 can file voluntary plans for the approval of the commission. Companies which face more complicated questions can await the institution of proceedings by the commission to determine the application of the statute to the specific case. In either event, the industry should by this time be convinced of the constructive attitude of the commission.

Beginning Can Be Made

The important thing is to make a start on the problem. The border-line cases need not be considered first. There are any number of clear-cut situations where the effect of the statute is unmistakable. For example, there are many instances throughout the industry of small isolated properties, remotely owned, which could easily be transferred to neighboring systems where they would occupy a more logical position, and where they could be operated more effectively and more efficiently, and could give better service at lower rates with higher profit. These and other things the industry can do. For the commission, I think I may say that we will shortly begin to invite the executives of individual companies to confer with us as to the next steps to be taken under Section 11.

Of great importance to the progress of the utility industry is the pressing need for the financial rehabilitation of many holding company systems. As a result of years of unregulated issuance of holding company securities in the past, based on

Continued on Page 828



Slight Gain in Utility Earning Power

By D. W. ELLSWORTH

As estimated in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, fundamental conditions governing the earning power of the electric light and power industry took a moderate turn for the better in the latter part of last year. In consequence of a continuation of these conditions, the net income of eleven large systems, adjusted for seasonal variation, was higher in the first quarter of 1939 than in any previous quarter since the second quarter of 1932. That any industry should have regained a level of earning power comparable with the depression year 1932 would appear offhand to be of little comfort to the stockholders; but in the case of the electric light and power industry the bottom of the depression, so far as earning power is concerned, was not reached until the last quarter of 1934, so that the recent rise, modest though it has been, is nevertheless a real achievement. It speaks volumes, at any rate, for the ability of the managements in view of the generally unfavorable conditions under which they have had to operate.

In one respect, indeed, the achievement has been outstanding. On the recovery from the 1937-38 depression the seasonally adjusted net income of sixty-two industrial companies, as compiled by THE ANNALIST, regained 55 per cent of its entire decline. The net income of Class I railroads regained 63 per cent of its entire decline. In both cases net income was lower in the first quarter of 1939 than in the last quarter of 1938. But the net income of eleven large power and light systems was higher in the first quarter of 1939 than in the last quarter of 1938, and the increase completed the regaining of all the decline caused by the 1937-38 depression.

Because of the moderate change for the better in fundamental conditions, including the persistent downward trend in wholesale commodity prices and the continued upward long-time trend in electric power consumption, the impact of the 1937-38 depression on the light and power industry, though distressing, was less severe than in the cases of many types of industrial companies and the railroads. The net income of the entire industry,

as shown by Table I, was 6.2 per cent lower in the calendar year 1938 than in 1937. The managements, as shown by Table I, were able to reduce operating expenses by a slight margin over the decline in total operating revenues, which was less than 1 per cent. Abnormal precipitation provided an abundant water supply, resulting in a saving of some 2,000,000 tons of coal. The 1938 decline in power output, indeed, was entirely confined to steam power. Including purchases from Boulder Dam and other sources, production by water power was slightly higher than in 1937, whereas production by steam declined 7.3 per cent.

But taxes continued to rise to a point at which they took 15 per cent of total operating revenues, and the total amount charged to depreciation was larger than in 1937. Accounting costs were increased considerably. The requirements of governmental regulatory agencies for voluminous reports, largely of a statistical nature, as well as the extension of service into rural areas, have greatly increased accounting expenses. It is estimated by the Edison Electric Institute that the industry spends annually some \$12,500,000 in the filing of such reports.

Table II shows quarterly total operating revenues and quarterly net income of all operating companies, on a basis comparable with the composite annual income

accounts given in Table I. These figures are unadjusted for seasonal variation, hence do not reveal trends clearly. They are of value, however, to the extent that, in general, they confirm the indications afforded by the trend of net income of eleven large companies. Note, for example, that the showing of the first quarter of 1939 for all operating companies is approximately the same, relative to the corresponding quarters of previous years, as the showing of the seasonally adjusted quarterly net income of the eleven companies charted. Note also, however, that recent changes for the better in fundamental economic conditions have not been sufficient to restore the percentage of net income to total operating revenues to that of the first quarter of 1936, though they have come close to doing so.

The demand for electricity was affected less by the business recession of the first half of 1939 than the demand for many other kinds of goods and services. Although the weekly business index reached a peak Dec. 6, the index of electric power production, seasonally adjusted, did not reach a peak until Jan. 24, whence there was only a moderate decline. Drought on the Pacific Coast created a heavy demand for irrigation pumping. A number of industries which are heavy consumers of electricity went through the first quarter of the year almost unscathed by the

recession. Even the coal strike of April failed to produce any marked diminution in the demand for current.

The demand for household current continued to expand, despite the 1938 slump in sales of electrical appliances. Several months of 1938, notably including December, were months in which, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the physical volume of current sold for residential consumption established new high records for all time.

As a result of the continued non-cyclical growth of residential consumption and a moderate cyclical recovery in commercial consumption, our seasonally adjusted daily average of electric power production in the week ended March 11, 1939, reached 355,600,000 Kilowatt-hours, as compared with the all-time high record of 364,000,000 kilowatt-hours in the week ended Sept. 4, 1937. According to the slightly more inclusive monthly statistics compiled by the Federal Power Commission, as adjusted for seasonal variation by THE ANNALIST, the all-time high record for production was even more closely approached in April, 1939, when the seasonally adjusted daily average reached 395,300,000 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 396,300,000 kilowatt-hours in August, 1937.

The 1937-38 business depression, resulting in a temporary leveling-off in the total demand for electricity, was a period in which less was heard of the imminent danger of a so-called power shortage. In the meantime, although the industry's expenditures for new construction remained at a level which some observers consider subnormal, the industry's total effective capacity (aside from the Federal power projects, some of which are obviously white elephants) continued to expand. At the end of 1938, on the basis of revised figures which may now be used in place of the preliminary figures given in Table III at page 126 of THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, 1939, the average generating capacity in 1938 was 35,645,400 kilowatts.

TABLE II. QUARTERLY OPERATING REVENUES AND NET INCOME OF ALL OPERATING COMPANIES
(Millions of Dollars)

	Total Operating Revenues	Net Income	Percentage of Net to Gross.
1936.			
First quarter.....	605	124	20.5
Second quarter.....	577	104	18.0
Third quarter.....	585	107	18.3
Fourth quarter.....	627	130	20.7
1937.			
First quarter.....	646	137	21.2
Second quarter.....	619	120	19.4
Third quarter.....	618	106	17.2
Fourth quarter.....	649	122	18.8
1938.			
First quarter.....	644	126	19.6
Second quarter.....	597	101	16.9
Third quarter.....	613	101	16.5
Fourth quarter.....	657	126	19.2
1939.			
First quarter.....	675	136	20.1

as against 34,610,000 kilowatts in 1937; the industry produced 3,077 kwh per kilowatt, as against 3,328 kwh in 1937. And at the end of 1938 the capacity amounted to 36,330,380 kilowatts, as against 34,960,321 kilowatts at the end of 1937; this was the largest gain in capacity in any year since 1930, when the industry overexpanded at the request of President Hoover.

Table I. Composite Income Statement of Electric Light & Power (Operating) Companies

(All Companies* Reported in Moody's Manual of Public Utilities, 1938 Ed.)

	1938 (Estimated)			1937 (Actual)			1936 (Actual)		
	Total (Thousands \$.)	% Opg. Revs.	% Change.	Total (Thousands \$.)	% Opg. Revs.	% Change.	Total (Thousands \$.)	% Opg. Revs.	% Change.
Electric revenues	2,110,000	84.0	- 0.7	2,125,500	84.0	- 0.7	2,000,500	83.6	- 0.7
Other revenues	401,500	16.0	- 1.2	406,500	16.0	- 1.0	393,000	16.4	- 1.0
Total operating revenues	2,511,500	100.0	- 0.8	2,532,000	100.0	- 0.8	2,393,500	100.0	- 0.8
Operating expenses	1,117,500	44.5	- 1.2	1,131,000	44.7	- 1.0	1,064,000	44.5	- 1.0
Taxes	377,500	15.0	+ 3.2	365,500	14.4	- 2.5	322,500	13.4	- 2.5
Retirements (depreciation)	262,500	10.4	+ 3.1	254,500	10.1	- 2.0	232,000	9.7	- 2.0
Total deductions	1,757,500	69.9	+ 0.4	1,751,000	69.2	- 0.2	1,618,500	67.6	- 0.2
Operating income	754,000	30.1	- 3.4	781,000	30.8	- 3.0	775,000	32.4	- 3.0
Non-operating income	20,000	0.8	- 21.6	25,500	1.0	- 2.0	28,000	1.2	- 2.0
Total income	774,000	30.9	- 3.8	806,500	31.8	- 3.0	803,000	33.6	- 3.0
Interest, amortization, etc.	320,000	12.8	- 0.3	321,000	12.7	- 0.3	337,500	14.1	- 0.3
Net income	454,000	18.1	- 6.2	485,500	19.1	- 4.0	465,500	19.5	- 4.0
Dividends, preferred	134,000	5.3	- 2.9	138,000	5.4	- 2.7	132,000	5.5	- 2.7
Balance for common and surplus	320,000	12.8	- 7.5	347,500	13.7	- 3.7	333,500	14.0	- 3.7

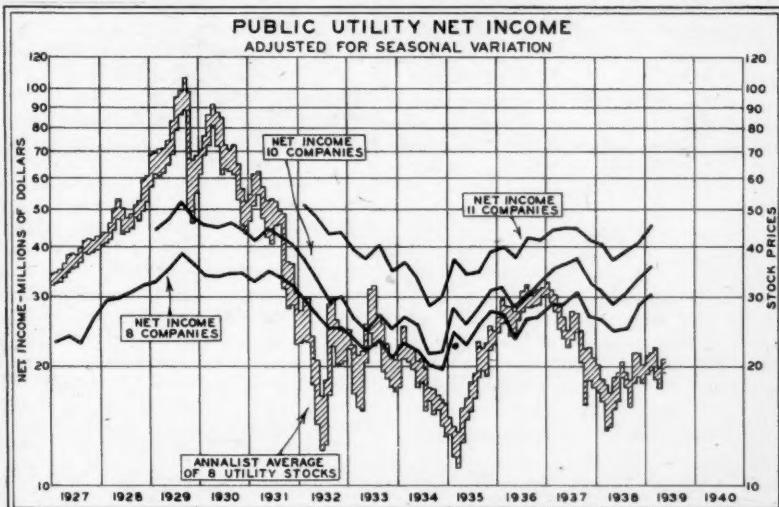
*Including "combination" companies supplying gas, water, traction and other services in addition to electricity.

ver in his patriotic but ill-judged effort to prevent unemployment.

The threat of war has recently been seized upon by the public ownership crowd as an excuse for demanding a further increase in power facilities. But this effort to put the Federal Government still further into the power industry has apparently backfired. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, who originally and quite naturally included electric power facilities among the things that needed to be taken into consideration in any plan for general industrial preparedness, evidently was none too well pleased with the idea of his national defense plans be-

In order that this great resource may be utilized by the people of the State of New York, the Authority is presenting to the Federal Power Commission a comprehensive plan for the development of this resource so that its utilization may be State-wide, beneficial to all classes of consumers, industrial and domestic, and productive of vastly greater power than is now being created.

The amount budgeted for new construction in 1939 by the power and light industry, though far in excess of annual construction expenditures in 1936 and prior depression years, was slightly less than actual expenditures in 1938. It was \$473,000,000, as against \$482,000,000 in 1938 and \$455,000,000 in 1937. A large gain in



ing used by the public ownership crowd as an excuse for a bigger and better duplication of existing power facilities.

Nothing has been heard recently, at any rate, of the gigantic program of cooperation of the Federal Government with the private utilities which was to result in a billion-dollar increase in new construction, or thereabouts. That some of the protagonists of public ownership have not taken the idea very seriously is suggested by the following excerpt from the eighth annual report of the Power Authority of the State of New York with reference to certain hearings before the Federal Power Commission:

The Power Authority is contending that the Niagara Falls Power Company has violated its license and that its relations with the Aluminum Company are in restraint of trade. The Authority is demonstrating that the Power Company has developed Niagara to a very inadequate extent, and that the Company's claims are in conflict with the public interest in remedying this situation, and with the State's policy as embodied in the Power Authority Act.

The Power Authority is recommending to the Federal Power Commission, not only that the Niagara Falls Power Company's application for the 275 [additional] cubic feet per second be denied, but that its present license for use of the Falls be revoked.

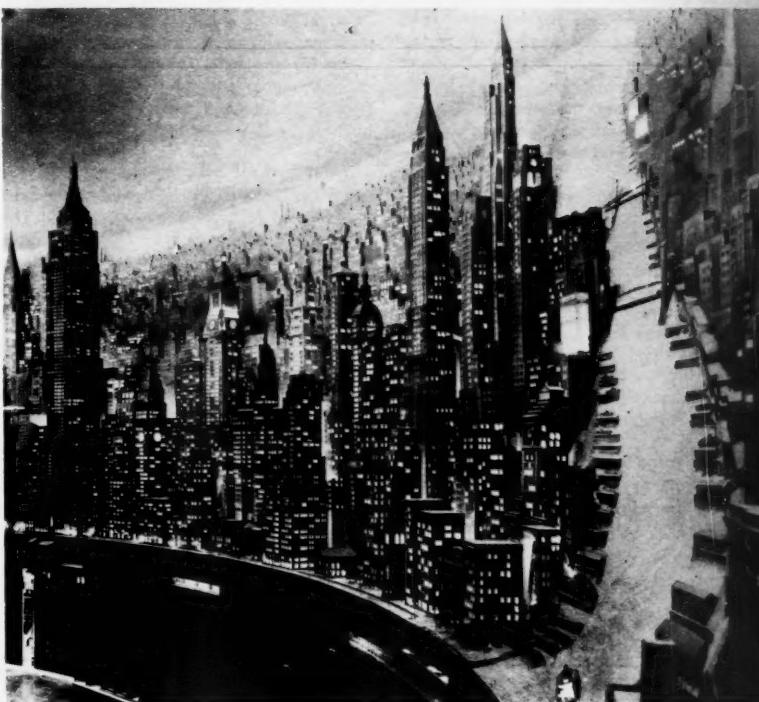
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productive capacity was nevertheless achieved last year. In 1930, when expenditures amounted to \$919,000,000, capacity increased 1,026,987 kilowatts. In 1938, when expenditures amounted to \$482,000,000, capacity increased 1,370,059 kilowatts.

This is a striking illustration of the way in which scientific improvements have increased the efficiency of steam-generating equipment. It is a tribute to the wisdom of the founding fathers of the power and light industry, who in a great many instances built power houses large enough so that additional generating equipment can now be installed without additional housing facilities, often without the need for acquiring a single square foot of real estate.

The policies of the Federal Government and of some State commissions in continually driving down rates have undoubtedly accelerated the development of more efficient machinery. Under conditions of greater freedom from governmental restraints, however, these scientific advances would make it possible for the power industry to replace obsolete equipment on an even larger scale, thereby

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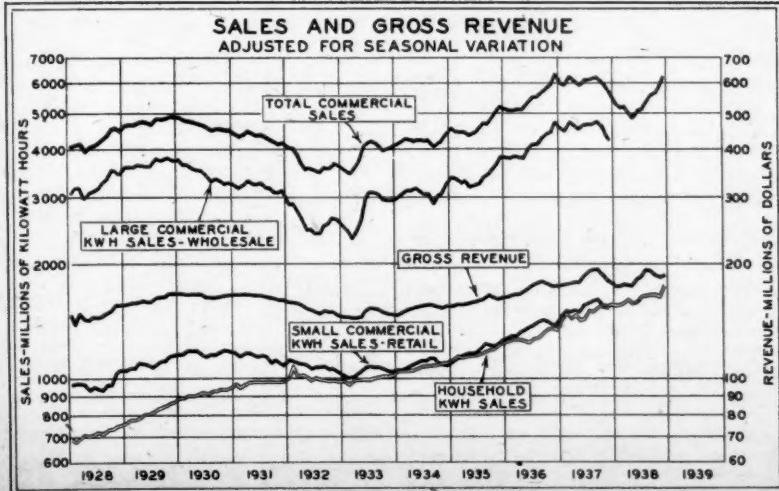
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Political and Economic Factors in the Slackening of the Federal Power Program

WASHINGTON.

THROUGH the past year the government power program has slackened. Adverse political factors and the economic pressure for placing Federal funds in other channels have retarded the construction phases. Regulation, moving with the slowness inherent in judicial procedure, has barely begun to grapple with its complex problems. No new legislation overhangs the industry. The Seventy-sixth Congress has done no more than to continue the predetermined work in the Tennessee Valley and in the Northwest, where socialization of power has farthest advanced.

The industry, too, has been held back, owing to the difficulty in securing capital, which has been frightened away by the Federal program. Yet there is more optimism in utility circles than was apparent a year ago. It is doubted that government construction will resume the frantic pace of the earlier phases of the New Deal. The possibility of a new Administration which may give some legislative relief, or at least of a more conservative Congress which will reject further drastic proposals, leads to the attitude that 1939 and 1940 are simply years to be lived through with the hope of better times to come.

But the left-wing New Dealers see the same picture. While they are still hopeful of winning the election, they are disposed to take no chances; to consolidate their gains; to grasp full control of the agencies they have brought into being; and, if possible, to start a new wave of public power development and crack-down regulation. Will they meet with any success or will the program be held to its present tempo? That is an important question in the utility outlook today. The next few weeks may mark a turning point. Our belief is that the public power bloc will make further efforts in several directions but that their success at this time will be limited. Yet they are strongly organized, and it is never safe to underestimate their political resourcefulness.

Factors Retarding Federal Program

The adverse factors which the public power bloc has been facing were discussed in THE ANNALIST of June 3, 1938. In addition to the recession, the need for placing Federal funds where they would do the most good for unemployment and farm relief, the increasing outspokenness—if not the complete independence—of Congress, has made government power policies no longer immune to sharp criticism. Growing economy sentiment has influenced this trend. The threat of the Congressional investigation of TVA, now removed, tended to put a damper on the Federal power publicity. The Barkley pledge that competing facilities would not be built until a fair offer had been made to buy private properties further restrained expansion, especially as to PWA.

Also tending toward moderation is the fact that the Federal programs have reached a point where it is advantageous to seek the cooperation of the utilities rather than to deadlock progress for a time by fighting it out. Operating projects can find a quicker market for their surplus capacity by interconnections with private power companies and with big industries than by the slow process of building Federal lines and gradually stealing the market through price competition. Regulatory agencies likewise can advance their aims by seeking voluntary compliance rather than snarl themselves in litigation which would keep them at a standstill for months or years.

Another limitation is the necessity of

making some show of conciliation. The New Deal cannot afford to appear as retarding business recovery. The potential volume of power-company construction which could go forward has occasioned widespread newspaper comment from time to time. Some show of conciliation and a willingness to encourage private expenditures for expansion, therefore, are politically necessary while the factors which keep private funds from flowing are less obvious to the people.

Power Policy Retards Recovery

The heavy toll of the Federal power program on recovery may be traced in the destruction of utility stock values since 1933, as shown in the accompanying chart. While the situation has somewhat improved, there can be no question that the stocks of most power companies, even if remote from areas of direct Federal competition, are still held at depressed levels by the program. This is a loss largely borne by the rank and file of the people who once bought utility securities as

among the safest ways of investing their savings.

One of the most serious results is the inability of the utilities to get "equity money." A four-year survey by SEC, covering the years 1935 through 1938, shows that out of \$4,079,000,000 in utility securities issued in this period, \$3,415,000,000 was in bonds and only \$8,970,000 in common stocks. Less than \$1,000,000 worth of common stocks have been issued since 1935 and none at all since the middle of 1937, more than two years ago. Many of the bond issues were for refunding rather than to supply new capital.

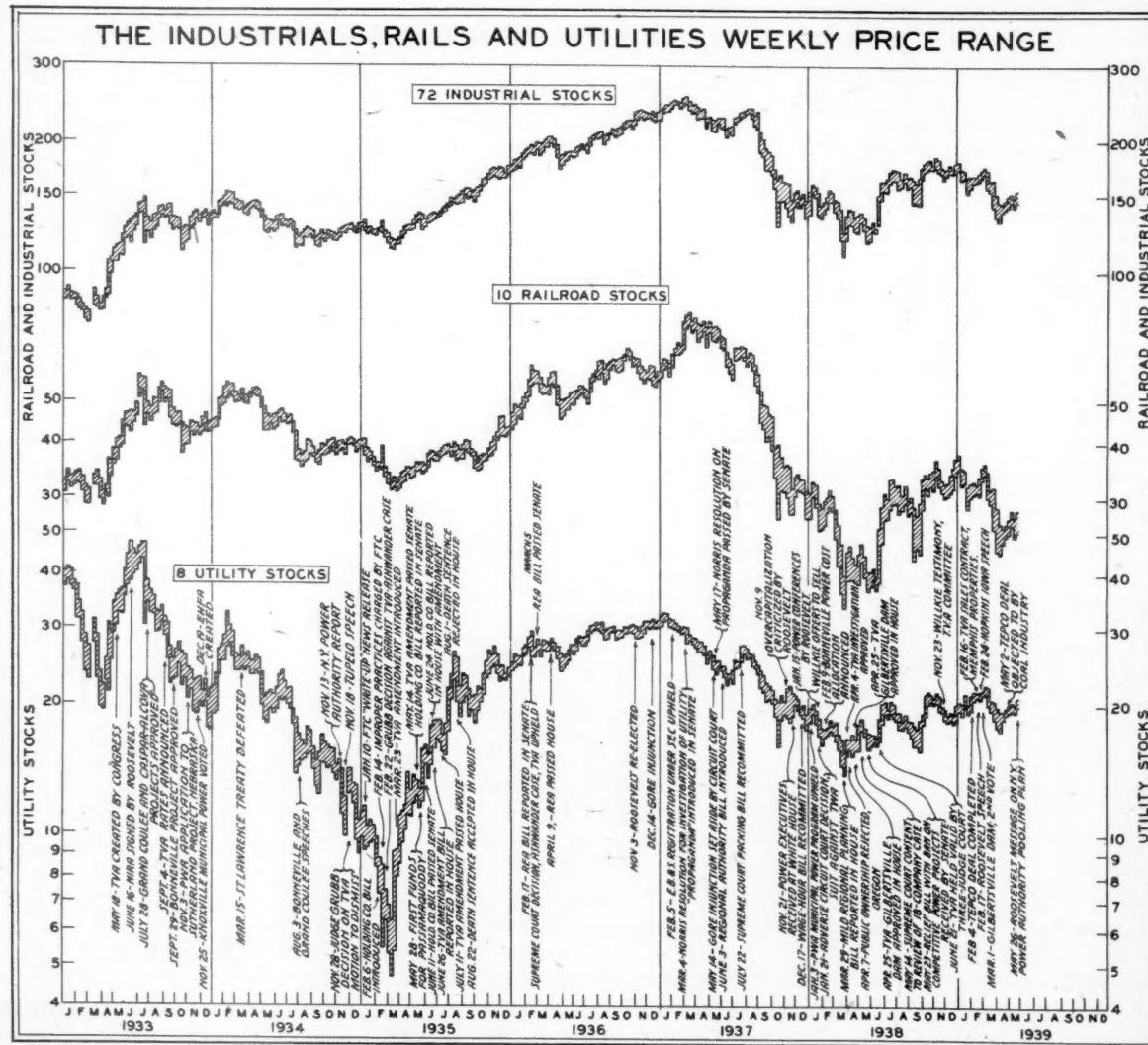
Since the power companies are obliged to finance their meager amount of new construction from the proceeds of bond issues and from current revenues, development work has lagged. A sudden upturn in business might cause a shortage of power in some areas. This would, forthwith, be blamed on the failure of private enterprise and would be a strong argument for more public projects. For a short time after the Hopkins "business

appeasement" speech there was some faint prospect that utility financing might be resumed through issuance of preferred stock and even a little common, as well as bonds. But this hope was soon blasted when it appeared that the left-wing New Dealers still were in control.

Left-Wing Power Plans

While the left-wingers have made few overt moves on the power front, one ambitious plan has been in preparation, although there are doubts that it will be tried at this session of Congress. The plan, as reported in THE ANNALIST of May 3, is to build a superpower network of transmission lines and generating plants connecting industrial areas throughout the Eastern half of the United States. The ascribed reason is national defense, which would make it possible to build Federal steam plants otherwise of doubtful constitutionality. The lack of stand-by steam plants has been a serious flaw in the government hydro program.

The left-wingers tried to foist this plan upon the National Power Defense Committee set up last Fall to study the possible needs for interconnections to prevent interruptions or shortages in power service in wartime. Under the chairmanship of Colonel Louis Johnson, assistant sec-



Influence of the Federal Power Program on Security Values

- 1932—Power stocks recovering and in good position as compared with other stocks.
- 1933—TVA and other programs start downward reaction.
- 1934—Reaction continues as Federal program expands.
- 1935—Holding Company Bill forces power stocks to deep low. Hopes that "death sentence" will fail of enactment or will prove unconstitutional bring upward trend shaken by adoption of sentence.
- 1936—Election year. Little said about power. With this respite power stocks follow market trends but do not regain levels reached before Federal program.
- 1937—Further decline through fear of Regional Authority Bill and other Federal action. Unfavorable earnings outlook due to rising costs, taxes and drop in demand makes power stocks fall with recession trend.
- 1938—After unfavorable court decisions early in year, the outlook for less Federal aggression becomes more hopeful.
- 1939—Slackening of Federal program lessens the depressant effect but many power stocks are still at low levels in relation to earnings.

retary of war, this group enlisted utility cooperation in an effort to develop an honest national defense program. The majority of the committee decisively rejected the left-wing scheme to make national defense a vehicle for further destruction of private ownership.

The New Dealers then decided to push for a \$600,000,000 public works fund for their plan. It is possible that premature publicity has killed it for some time. Yet, the likely passage of a new PWA authorization and the proposed creation of a public works finance corporation are to be watched in this regard and also with respect to further municipal and hydro projects. Senator Byrnes's proposal to increase the Federal grant on PWA work to two-thirds of project cost, from the present 45 per cent, would revive some projects not feasible from the municipal viewpoint on the present basis.

A recent development is the President's transmittal to Congress of the report of the New York Power Authority recommending the principle of pooling public and private power as a means toward lower rates. Although utility leaders have repeatedly urged pooling, first in the TVA area and later in the Northwest, the Administration has not seen fit to take practical steps to this end.

One point on which little has been said of late, but which is likely to reappear, is the return to the "prudent investment" theory of valuation. Court cases are under way, but it is questionable whether any current ones will result in a clear test, leading to a possible reversal of the Supreme Court's former stand. Just now, a shift from reproduction cost to prudent investment would make comparatively little difference, but the industry fears that in event of inflation the equity of its security holders would be wiped out if the change were made.

Securities Commission

Enforcement of the Holding Company Act by the Securities and Exchange Commission has made haste slowly. After the Bond and Share case was lost in the Supreme Court early last year and the registration features of the act were thus upheld, both sides were weary of litigation. Although an eventual test of Section 11, the "death sentence," is in prospect, it seemed expedient to see how far the utilities would go toward voluntary compliance before plunging into court actions again.

So SEC Chairman Douglas called for the submission of voluntary plans by the holding companies by the end of 1938. Although some of the plans were rather vague, they went farther on the whole than might have been expected in showing what the industry was willing to do toward putting its own financial house in order. For the past several months, the commission staff has been studying the plans in detail to map further action. Section 11 has not been invoked as yet, except in the case of one company in receivership, where it was deemed best for security holders to determine what was to be done under the act rather than wait until the reorganization has been completed.

Little has yet been done toward the full geographical integration of holding companies which is the final aim of the act. But progress has been made in the simplification of financial structures as a preliminary step. Holding-company heads have been advised that further planning is now in order and a series of conferences with SEC soon will be held.

The left-wing New Dealers have not been satisfied with results and would prefer crack-down methods. Thus far, the balance of power within the commission has prevented extreme measures. After Chairman Douglas went to the Supreme Court, the four remaining members were divided two against two as to general

policy. Appointment of Henderson as member, with Frank as chairman and Elcher voting with them, gives the New Deal a majority. The middle-ground members, Healy and Mathews, can be outvoted. Yet their presence is a check upon the extremists. Judge Healy, who headed the FTC power investigation beginning in 1927, takes a special interest in utility phases of the commission's work. He is an old-line liberal rather than a conservative.

Personnel changes within the ranks of SEC may have a bearing on future policy. Present head of the utilities division is C. Roy Smith, who has taken a fair and judicial stand but is resigning at the end of this month. The degree of radicalism of his successor will be an index as to what to expect from now on.

Indicative of how SEC may use its powers is the case of the Missouri company charged with making contributions to local politicians. Although the company is in good financial condition and the case seems more a matter for State than Federal action, New Dealers in SEC have spent a quarter of a million dollars on a detailed probe apparently directed toward sensational publicity. Halted by an injunction suit, however, the inquiry will be non-public for a time by agreement with the company.

Federal Power Commission

The Federal Power Commission, whose functions have been expanding, has been busying itself in a multitude of cases and investigations. Elimination of interlocking directorates under the Holding Company Act has been a complicated chore. Some thousands of individuals were involved in overlapping jobs and nearly a thousand applications for exemption were filed. Examinations and approval of property sales to TVA and new duties under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 as well as extensive studies for the National Power Defense Committee have required much staff work.

Surveys include the compilation of financial data for all power companies in the United States, recently completed; the elaboration of production data, the compilation of which has been taken over by FPC from the Geological Survey; an electric rate book covering actual rate schedules throughout the country; power possibilities at government flood-control dams; and unlicensed water power developments throughout the United States.

The commission has shown a tendency to issue reports and statements somewhat of a harassing nature. A recent comparison between private and municipal rates, for example, was subject to criticism as misleading. Other forays are expected from FPC in whose work interest has been taken of late by Benjamin V. Cohen, White House adviser and co-author of the Holding Company Act.

The commission is not wholly united on a drastic policy. As in the case of SEC before the Henderson appointment, the chairmanship is vacant and the four present members are not fully agreed. There is no evidence, however, of the violent differences of opinion which exist within SEC. FPC really has a chairman in McNinch, who still holds the title, although he has long been serving as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in which post he was put by the President to do a housecleaning job which remains to be done. He is not expected to go back to FPC. Meanwhile Commissioners Scott and Manly are considered somewhat to the left of Seavey and Draper.

One move which has occasioned considerable comment is the commission's probing into the affairs of Niagara-Hudson. The approval of the use at Niagara of additional water which the company had been running through its turbines, beyond its quota, normally would have been

a routine affair. But it was made the means of a detailed study of the company's financing and rate policies. Observers have been wondering whether New Dealers want to set out toward government recapture of Niagara to tie in with the St. Lawrence seaway scheme which the President again is seeking to push forward toward a treaty with Canada. Recent events, however, may alter the approach on the Niagara case.

Tennessee Valley Authority

As of a year ago, TVA was facing a joint Congressional committee investigation precipitated by charges made by the ousted chairman, Dr. A. E. Morgan. For a time it appeared that the probe, without revealing actual malfeasance in office, would shed some light upon the economic unsoundness of the entire multiple-purpose development of the Tennessee River sys-

tem. But after a brave start, certain of the committee members were called to the White House and thereafter there was a change in the tone of the investigation.

It ended in a voluminous report which was mostly whitewash. Even the "rubber yardstick" rate structure of TVA was upheld as fair, although the Republican members of the committee turned in a caustic minority report with opposite findings. New Deal members of the committee have prospered. Congressman Mead became a Senator. Counsel Biddle was made a Federal judge. Ex-Senator Brown of New Hampshire was appointed Controller General.

Efforts to turn the probe upon the private power companies, however, were a failure when Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern, stole the show and was far too nimble-witted on the witness stand for the over-



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Marconi's first transatlantic message in 1901... the creation of the Radio Corporation of America in 1919... the formation of the National Broadcasting Company in 1926... the public introduction of television by RCA in 1939... these are just a few significant milestones which identify the age we live in with the swift progress of radio.

All the public services of radio... in communications, in broadcasting, in the creation of in-

struments for sending and receiving sound and sight through the air... have grown out of the research work carried on year after year by radio scientists. Radio without research would be like a well without a spring. Each year brings to radio new services, new devices, new improvements that have originated in the RCA Laboratories... the world's largest organization devoted to every phase of radio research. That is one reason why the three letters... R C A... are often called "The Symbol of the Radio Age"... See exhibit of all RCA services—including Television—in RCA Building at New York World's Fair.



confident Biddle to make any sort of case. The investigation had its effect in casting a cloud over the government power program for many months and doubtless retarding the advance of the public power bloc.

TVA has been successful this year in getting funds from Congress. Just as in 1938, the House cut its appropriations for the starting of new dams, especially for the \$112,000,000 Gilbertsville project, which will create an inland sea near the junction of the Tennessee River with the Ohio. But the Senate restored these items and the House backed down.

Nine out of ten of the major dams which TVA proposes have been authorized by Congress. Four, including the wartime Wilson Dam, are finished. Three are nearing completion. Gilbertsville is starting. Preliminary work is under way at Watts Bar. Only the Coulter Shoals Dam, at the top of the navigation ladder near Knoxville, awaits Congressional sanction. TVA appropriations thus far total \$231,000,000, plus \$39,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. The present estimate of the total program cost is slightly under \$500,000,000. Thus the Authority is well on the way to completion of its series of dams for power, flood control and navigation.

The emphasis may appear to be more toward phases other than power. The appointment of former Senator Pope of Idaho to the board and the reappointment of H. A. Morgan makes toward a majority interest in agricultural and fertilizer phases, while Lilienthal, the third member, specializes in power. Even though the alleged shortage of phosphate reserves and of manufacturing capacity has proved a myth, there is a disposition to push the demonstration fertilizer program. While the fertilizer interests are not pleased, the utilities are not averse to the use of power for chemical purposes rather than for sales in competition with private plants.

TVA Acquisitions

Squeezing out of private companies from the Tennessee Valley area, however, appears inevitable. Instead of working out pooling plans, as recommended by the utilities, TVA has turned to the policy of purchasing private power properties in its region at prices which might have been lower, although they have doubtless been scaled down by the threat of public competition. The Knoxville properties of the Tennessee Public Service Company were sold for \$8,300,000 and the Memphis properties of the Memphis Power and Light Company for \$17,300,000. The funds were mainly put up by the municipalities, Knoxville being financed by a loan from RFC. TVA now serves thirty-seven municipalities, twenty-nine rural power cooperatives and also eight power districts, the latter temporarily. This does not include the TEPCO area.

The biggest acquisition is the pending sale of properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, a Commonwealth and Southern subsidiary, at a total cost of \$78,600,000, of which TVA is to put up \$44,000,000. But the contract expires June 20 and the sale awaits the untangling of a Congressional situation. Legislation is required in order that TVA may draw upon its \$100,000,000 authorization for issuance of bonds for its part of the purchase. The Senate passed an authorization bill sponsored by Senator Norris and, last week, passed the measure again as a rider on a House-approved bill to increase the present limit on issuance of long-term Federal bonds.

House action on the Norris bill has been delayed by long hearings before the Military Affairs Committee. Last year's chairman was Lister Hill of Alabama, a New Dealer and co-sponsor of the original TVA Act. But on Hill's elevation to the Senate the chairmanship was taken by Andrew Jackson May, an outspoken critic of TVA.

May has been hearing coal witnesses who point to the displacement of fuel power by water power as leading to unemployment in the mines and on the railroads. Local citizens also have been heard on proposals for TVA to compensate the States and subdivisions for tax losses, estimated at upward of \$3,500,000 in Tennessee owing to the TVA program.

If the House makes substantial amendments, the Senate is likely to pigeonhole the bill. Thus the TEPCO deal would fall through and the likely outcome would be the resumption of destructive competition.

Little New Construction

Apart from TVA little new construction has been launched during the past year. Work continues on the major dams, started by PWA and relief funds without direct sanction by Congress. But the public power bloc has made little headway as to additional projects. Although the Flood Control Bill was amended last year to provide for 100 per cent Federal participation and control of power features, the government ownership advocates have been unable to take much advantage of this authority. Incidentally, approval by the army engineers, known to be conservative on power matters, is required for the installation of penstocks in flood control dams.

Similarly the Rivers and Harbors Authorization Bill contains no significant projects in its present form. The House deleted some of the power items, including Enfield Dam, which would have been the beginning of a Connecticut River Authority. In Senate committee efforts are being made to reinstate the Umatilla Dam, on the Columbia River next above Bonneville. But overcapacity due to Bonneville and Grand Coulee already is so great that more generating facilities would not much matter. If Umatilla is built it is doubted that generators would be installed for a good many years.

Further development of the Bonneville program has been in progress. The death of Administrator J. D. Ross and the bringing of new men into control has given the Northwestern program a somewhat more leftist cast. To bring the rates at Boulder Dam down to the low level set at Bonneville, legislation was not acted upon last year. But a new bill has been filed recently. This would impair the prospects for amortizing Boulder Dam on the prearranged plan for power revenues which were materializing. In the Federal reclamation program, increases approved by Congress this year were of relatively little power interest. In most instances where incidental power is developed with reclamation, much of the energy is used for water pumping or else the projects are too far from market to be seriously competitive with established utilities.

The municipal power program of PWA is now tapering off. Little money was supplied from the public works program authorized under the spend-lend bill of a year ago. The Barkley pledge in lieu of the Malone amendment, providing that competing Federal works would not be built until a fair offer to buy private properties had been made and rejected, has been a deterrent. Earlier last year, the upholding of the program by the Supreme Court resulted in releasing some \$100,000,000 of projects which had been under injunction. But some of these jobs proved no longer feasible and failed to go forward while a few are still involved in local litigation. The total WPA-municipal program finished or under way to date involves \$148,000,000 for new electric systems, \$51,000,000 for additions to existing electric systems, and \$6,000,000 for transmission lines additional to the above. Little more can be done until a new public works program is authorized by Congress and then power projects, for which hundreds of applications are in the dor-

mant file, will have to compete for funds with thousands of other projects which make up the PWA backlog.

Rural Electrification Program

The program of the Rural Electrification Administration has made rapid strides in the last year after a comparatively slow period of preparation through the previous three years of line building. Funds thus far made available to REA total \$235 million, of which \$223 million has been earmarked to projects and \$118 million spent. The program is further advanced than the expenditure figure would indicate, since payments are not made until projects are completed. The earmarked projects call for building 225,000 miles of line in forty-four States. Of the 612 projects, of which twenty-four are generation rather than distribution jobs, 384 have been energized wholly or in part. Thus far, 107,000 miles of line have been energized.

Planned mainly to bring central station power into the farm areas, REA has offered comparatively little direct competition with the private utilities; on the contrary, it is carrying much privately generated power into regions which otherwise would be without service. Average number of customers per mile of line is slightly over three as against five for the private companies. This thinness of territory has raised some doubts that the projects will pay out. The government finances the work in loans secured mainly by the lines and by farmers' contracts to buy service. But there is a tendency for subscribers, after having been signed up by super-salesmanship, to back out. Doubts are expressed as to the managerial ability of farm cooperatives to maintain the lines which, in some cases, are said to show faulty engineering.

Storm losses thus far reported, however, are small. It is early yet to make an accurate test as to financial soundness. Under the government reorganization plan, REA will cease to be an independent agency on July 1 and will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. This connection with the department, with its experts in every rural region, should aid in conserving the Federal investment by supplementing the conscientious efforts which the Washington staff of REA have made to that end.

REA serves approximately 700,000 consumers of whom 86 per cent are farmers. Since there are still 5,400,000 farmers without service, which involves an average cost of \$300 per farm, it is not to be expected that the entire nation will be electrified any time soon. Nor is 100 per cent coverage the aim of REA. It is now realized that a ten-year program of gradual development is better than an attempt to do too much at once. Last year, Congress gave REA \$140 million, which was beyond the actual needs of the program. With farm bloc and power bloc support, it has been easy to get funds.

For the fiscal year 1940, the REA appropriation is \$40 million in addition to the sums above mentioned. Current applications total about \$50 million, but experience indicates that a large number will be found lacking in one respect or another so as not to be available for early financing.

While projects are spread widely throughout the country, the bulk of the program is concentrated in the Midwestern farm area and in the Cotton Belt. Political placement of projects was suspected in some areas in last year's election. The number of farm families possessing radios has increased to 69 per cent and the radio is considered an important propaganda medium by the Administration.

Financing of electric appliance sales by the Electric Home and Farm Authority is at the largest volume of record. First

organized by TVA as an adjunct to its rural electrification program, the EHFA is now a subsidiary of RFC and will be merged under the new Federal Loan Agency by reorganization order No. 1. The capital stock of \$850,000 is government-owned and funds for the program are borrowed from banks on short-term notes at regular commercial paper rates. Some 83,000 contracts with electrical dealers totaling \$8,460,000, are outstanding. The outstanding loans total \$6,770,000. Contracts paid in full amount to \$9,100,000.

The Authority's program, centering in the Midwest, Southeast and Pacific Coast areas, involves cooperation with 329 utility companies in thirty-three States. Private utility companies, REA, TVA, municipal plants, and wholesale associations in the Southeast are working with the EHFA. Products of 235 electrical manufacturers, approved by the Authority, are distributed through nearly 3,000 retail appliance concerns. More than 133,000 appliances have been sold, including 60,000 refrigerators, 24,000 washers, 22,000 ranges, and also radios, water heaters, irons and miscellaneous items, such as made on the installment plan via the regular electric bills of the power companies. The heaviest sales' season, from April through August, is in progress with preliminary returns for May the highest for any month of the program.

No New Menace Seen in Program

The foregoing review, section by section, fails to indicate any factors in the going programs which offer a new menace to the private power companies. The completion of projects and the continuance of regulatory policies will impinge upon companies here and there. But these matters were known a year ago and the intervening twelve months has made toward an improved outlook in almost all of the Federal programs, as concerns the immediate effect upon private enterprise. If earlier trends are followed and power is again soft-pedaled during the 1940 election year, a further improvement may be noted. So there is definite hope that the advance of government control has been checked for a time, though, in long-range terms, the battle between private and public ownership seems destined to continue for many years.

CASES ON PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION By Irston M. Barnes

This is a by-product of eight years' experience in the case method of teaching public utility regulation to undergraduates majoring in economics. The cases have been selected and edited in the belief that training students to think and to analyze problems independently can be more readily accomplished by a consideration of economic problems in their actual setting. An attempt has been made to include verbatim all of the essential parts of each case in order that the student may both criticize the reasoning of the court or commission and weigh the wisdom of its conclusions. Dissenting opinions are presented or different points of view are developed through other decisions on the same subject. The selected cases are divided about equally between the opinions of the United States Supreme Court and the decisions of lower courts and commissions.

An introductory note at the beginning of each chapter presents the nature of the regulatory problems and their relation to other phases of utility regulation. These notes are intended to give a measure of coherence to the book and to enable the student to approach the following cases with a more intelligent understanding of their significance. No attempt is made to summarize the decisions or to interpret them. (F. S. Crofts & Co., 41 Union Square West, New York, \$7.)

Electric Equipment Sales Show Considerable Revival From Depression of 1938

By LA RUE APPLEGATE

JUNE quarter sales of the electrical equipment industry promise to be the largest of any three months' period since the end of 1937. Should volume expand faster than is expected in the next few weeks, total sales might reach the best level since the third quarter of 1937, or only slightly under the post-depression peak.

Based on numerous trade reports, total sales in the current quarter will approximate \$225,000,000, a jump of 25 per cent as compared with an estimated \$180,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year. Sales in the final three months of 1937 were about \$250,000,000.

June quarter sales, moreover, will represent the fourth consecutive increase, since they will be 25 per cent above those in the first quarter of this year. Normally there is a slight seasonal rise between the first and second quarter of each year, but current volume is far outstripping the seasonal pattern.

The good increase in current sales is largely because of a sharp rise in appliance sales. Heavy electrical equipment sales—such as motors, generators, transmission apparatus and the like—are running ahead of a year ago but the percentage increases, in most cases, are not as great as in the appliance division.

Bookings Large

Equally striking is the large volume of incoming orders. The Survey of Current Business reports that first-quarter booking of seventy-eight manufacturers were \$197,654,000, the largest for any three months' period since the September quarter of 1937 and a jump of 28 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of 1938. March quarter bookings were 23 per cent larger than those in the December period as compared with usual seasonal rise of less than 6 per cent.

Bookings by these same manufacturers in the current quarter are expected to show another rise, although the percentage gain as compared with a year ago may be smaller. The current rate of incoming orders is most heartening to the industry, especially since the current trend is upward, whereas a year ago it was sharply down.

TABLE I. ORDERS BOOKED BY 78 MANUFACTURERS
(Thousands)

	Total	% Chge. From Prev. Yr.
1936.		
March quarter	153,452	+25.9
June quarter	190,598	+43.3
September quarter.....	191,319	+33.7
December quarter.....	228,062	+63.9
1937.		
March quarter	271,064	+76.7
June quarter	260,836	+36.8
September quarter.....	215,964	+12.9
December quarter.....	182,306	-20.1
1938.		
March quarter	154,154	-43.2
June quarter	157,315	-39.7
September quarter.....	158,959	-27.4
December quarter.....	160,374	-12.0
1939.		
March quarter	197,654	+28.2
June quarter*	200,000	+27.1

*Estimated.

Table I gives bookings of seventy-eight manufacturers by quarters since 1936, together with the percentage change as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. It is noteworthy that the percentage increase in the first quarter of this year was the largest since the three months ended June 30, 1937.

These figures do not cover the entire electrical equipment industry, such data being virtually impossible to obtain because of the many items falling within the term "electrical equipment." They are sufficiently inclusive, however, to give an excellent cross-section of the entire industry.

On the accompanying chart are shown bookings of seventy-eight manufacturers and the combined quarterly sales of General Electric and Westinghouse, both series being adjusted for seasonal variation. The recent sharp slump in the ratio of GE-Westinghouse sales to total bookings need cause no alarm, since these two companies always better their competitive position during periods of poor business and lose ground during periods of improving business. In depression years, of course, the huge resources of the large companies enable them to push sales aggressively, whereas the small companies must wait for better times or face the sheriff if their promotions fail.

Utility Buying Small

The private utility industry still holds the key to the electrical equipment business, although the industry is not as dependent upon utility purchases as was the case ten years ago. Because of the anti-utility attitude of the New Deal, electrical equipment purchases by the utility industry have been below normal ever since 1931.

Last year utility expenditures for new construction totaled \$482,000,000, the largest since 1931, but only a little more than one-half the 1930 figure. Last year's buying was about 6 per cent larger than in 1937. Utility budgets for 1939, according to the Edison Electric Institute, call for expenditures of about \$435,000,000, the smallest since 1936.

In the past six years utility expenditures for new construction have averaged only \$280,000,000 a year. In the six years ended 1930 they averaged \$820,000,000 a year. These figures tell in vivid fashion what the New Deal has done to America's private utility industry. This drastic decline in utility purchases, moreover, has occurred in the face of an ever-mounting output curve.

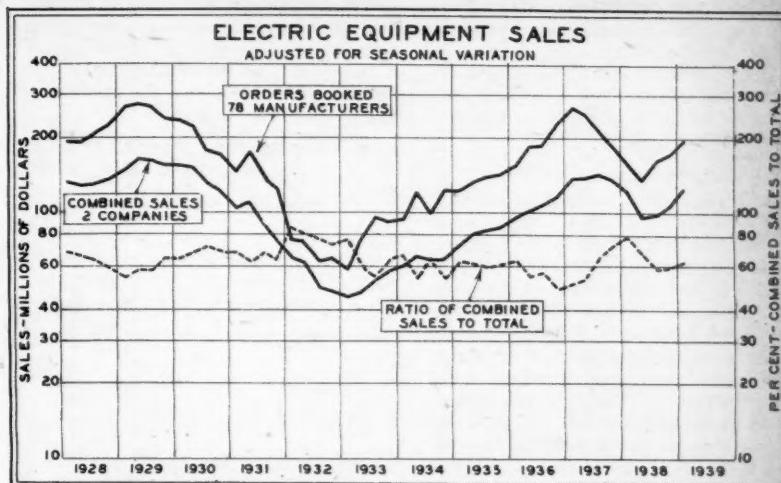
\$2,500,000,000 Backlog?

This decided lag in utility buying has built up a potential backlog estimated as high as \$2,500,000,000 by some observers. In the last year certain government officials have said a great deal about "peace" with the utilities. They have said much—but done nothing.

Under present circumstances it is not logical to expect any immediate increase in public utility purchases of electrical equipment. Any change in the political set-up in Washington would probably bring about a flood of orders. But until that change actually takes place such orders will remain subnormal.

In the event of better business, General Electric and Westinghouse would benefit substantially since they are the largest manufacturers of generating machinery, transmission equipment and the like. Allis-Chalmers, also a large farm machinery producer, would likewise benefit as the third largest maker of heavy equipment. Other beneficiaries would be Anaconda Wire, Crocker-Wheeler, Cutler-Hammer, General Cable, Ohio Brass and Square D.

Earnings of almost all electrical equipment companies have shown good increases in the last five months as a direct result of much-improved sales. Westinghouse Electric, second largest manufacturer, earned \$618,000 in January, \$816,000 in February, \$922,000 in March, \$1,250,000 in April and about \$1,400,000 last month. The final two figures are our own estimates.



It is noteworthy that May profits were 130 per cent greater than those in January. A part of this gain is seasonal but most of it reflects vastly improved business. Profits of many of the smaller companies have shown even more spectacular gains, but in most cases such units were losing money a year ago, while they are now comfortably in "the black."

The sixteen companies listed in Table II showed combined earnings of \$13,917,000

in the first quarter of this year, slightly under the December period but 10 per cent larger than in the first quarter of last year. If, however, the four largest companies—Allis-Chalmers, General Electric, Radio and Westinghouse—are eliminated, first quarter profits are \$2,030,000, the highest since the third quarter of 1937 and sharply above earnings of \$651,000 in the first quarter of 1938.

The reason for the relatively slow re-



He's Carrying Quite a Load

TAXES are necessary—you couldn't run a city, state or government without them. But they do mount up.

Fact is, a considerable part of the money you pay us for telephone service goes right out in taxes.

Bell System taxes for 1938 were \$147,400,000—an increase of 56% in three years. In 1938 taxes were:

Equal to about \$550 a year per employee

Equal to \$9.50 per telephone in the Bell System

Equal to \$7.54 per share of A. T. & T. common stock

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The Bell System cordially invites you to visit its exhibits at the New York World's Fair and the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco.



covery in the profits of the large companies is not because present profits are poor, but because earnings in the first quarter of last year were unusually good. The large units entered 1938 with heavy unfilled orders which enabled them to maintain production and profits throughout the first quarter. The small companies had practically no unfilled orders and quickly fell into red ink.

Appliance Sales Higher

There has been a substantial improvement in sales of electrical appliances so far this year with volume in the first four months ranging from a loss of 3 per cent to gains of over 100 per cent as compared with last year. In practically all lines, peak sales—after adjustment for seasonal variation—were established in January. Sales were then in a declining trend through April. In May, however, volume turned sharply higher, with refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and portable radios leading the parade.

From the standpoint of total dollar sales, radios are the leading electrical appliance. In the first four months of this year about 1,940,000 units were sold, a gain of 17 per cent as contrasted with the corresponding months of last year. April sales, moreover, aggregated roughly 380,000 units, based on our estimates from data of Radio Retailing, the largest for that month since 1936.

TABLE II. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY PROFITS

Company.	(Thousands)			
	First Quar.	1939.	1938.	Earned a Sh.
Air-Way Elec.	\$1	\$27	\$10.07	\$10.14
Allis-Chalmers	710	1,404	0.40	0.79
Birtman Elec.	133	84	1.00	.61
Black & Decker	137	83	0.37	0.22
Cout. Diamond F.	17	239	0.04	0.52
Crosley	209	226	0.38	0.05
Eureka Vacuum	27	68	0.12	0.28
Formica Insul.	46	112	0.25	0.07
General Electric	7,373	7,076	0.26	0.23
Maytag	381	58	0.07	0.11
Radio Corp.	1,158	1,428	0.05	0.08
Servel*	836	603	0.48	0.33
Singer D.	121	66	0.55	0.19
Westinghouse	2,356	2,031	0.88	0.76
Weston Elec.	53	57	0.24	0.27
White Sewing	113	42	0.07	0.29

*Quarters ended April 30. d Deficit.

Trade reports indicate that May sales have been a disappointment to dealers. The slump that has taken place is blamed directly on the unexpected introduction of television on April 30, since many persons who wanted to buy a higher priced console model have now deferred their purchases to see what will happen to television.

The relatively new "portable" radios, which use no plug-in or aerial, however, have been selling like "hot cakes" in many localities. Phono-radio combinations are also selling fast. In fact, that division was the only one to show an increase last year, since sales totaled 352,000 units, more than five times the 1937 total.

Refrigerator Volume Better

Refrigerator sales have shown a healthy increase so far this year, although percentage changes do not mean very much because sales in the early part of 1938 were unusually poor. In the first four months of this year about 863,000 household refrigerators were sold, a gain of 14 per cent as contrasted with the corresponding period of 1938.

The trend is sharply upward, however, with May retailings estimated at 50 to 60 per cent larger than a year ago. In the New York area refrigerator sales are said to be running more than 100 per cent ahead of a year ago, although that remarkable gain can be traced to a "round-up" of iceboxes by a leading utility company.

Sales for all of 1938 were only 1,240,000 units, about one-half the 1937 total and the smallest since 1933.

Retailing of washing machines appears headed for the sixth consecutive 1,000,000-unit year. Sales in the first four months of this year, according to the Washer and Ironer Manufacturers Association, totaled 472,000 units, a gain of 38 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of last year. April sales, however, were

the smallest since last August, after adjustment for seasonal variation.

According to trade information, sales in May showed a less than seasonal decline, so that the curve on the accompanying chart should move upward. Sales for all of this year are expected to cross the 1,400,000 mark, a gain of roughly 40 per cent as compared with 1938.

differed considerably from one another, thus creating more consumer interest. One ironer, for example, had a to-and-fro movement similar to a hand iron. Still another could be folded up into a very small space, while still another used several different speeds.

Sales of washers and ironers are larger than most people realize. During the last

in the early part of this year, with January volume at almost 42,000 units, a jump of 25 per cent as compared with last year and only slightly below the all-time high record established in the early part of 1937. Since January, however, sales have fallen rather badly. The recent decline in sales is attributed in part to curtailment of advertising because sales started off so well that the dealers thought selling pressure was no longer needed.

Sales in the first four months totaled 112,000 ranges, a gain of 18 per cent as contrasted with the corresponding months of last year. May is usually the best month of the year for the range manufacturers, and trade reports indicate that there was a sufficient pick-up in sales to reverse the downward trend. Official figures are lacking.

Cleaner Sales Steady

Over a long period of years, vacuum cleaner sales have displayed more stability than any other type of electrical appliance. Last year, for example, 1,306,000 cleaners were sold, a decline of 23 per cent, as compared with the previous year and comparing quite favorably with the 1929 volume of 1,396,000 units.

So far this year vacuum cleaners have the distinction of being one of the very few appliances to show steady increase. On a seasonally adjusted basis, sales in February were the same as in January, but slightly higher in March. Shipments in April declined somewhat, but actual retail sales continued their upward trek.

For the four months' period, however, sales are virtually unchanged, as compared with a year ago. This relatively poor comparison is due to the unusually good sales in the early part of 1938, reflecting considerable price-cutting on the part of dealers in an effort to dispose of excessive stocks.

The vacuum cleaner industry is making a big effort to sell the rural market and is meeting with greater success than had been expected. A study of wired farm homes indicates that upward of 30 per cent of all farmers bought vacuum cleaners within one year after electricity was installed. With the REA and the private utilities constantly adding to the number of wired rural homes, the industry expects a substantial rural market to develop.

Monthly figures on the smaller electrical appliances are not available. Trade reports indicate, however, that sales of room coolers, attic fans and other conditioning equipment are running sharply above the levels of a year ago. Electric roasters are also doing well. Strange as it seems, automatic electric toasters sales are soaring. That appliance, incidentally, was one of the few to show a gain in 1938. Sales of clocks, fans, irons, mixers, waffle irons and a host of other electrical appliances are all above the levels of last year. One of the sensations of recent years—electric shavers—has been hit by severe price-cutting, and while unit sales are large, dollar volume is considerably below a year ago.

Water Heater Sales—Correction

The 1939 figures in the chart for water heater sales are incorrect. The revised data indicate that water heater sales were 9,200 units in January, 7,300 in February, 6,100 in March and only 4,700 units in April, all figures being adjusted for seasonal variation.

Sales in the first four months of this year were 26,000 units, a gain of 14 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. Because the peak selling season has now passed, trade observers do not believe that water heaters will hit the 100,000 mark this year.

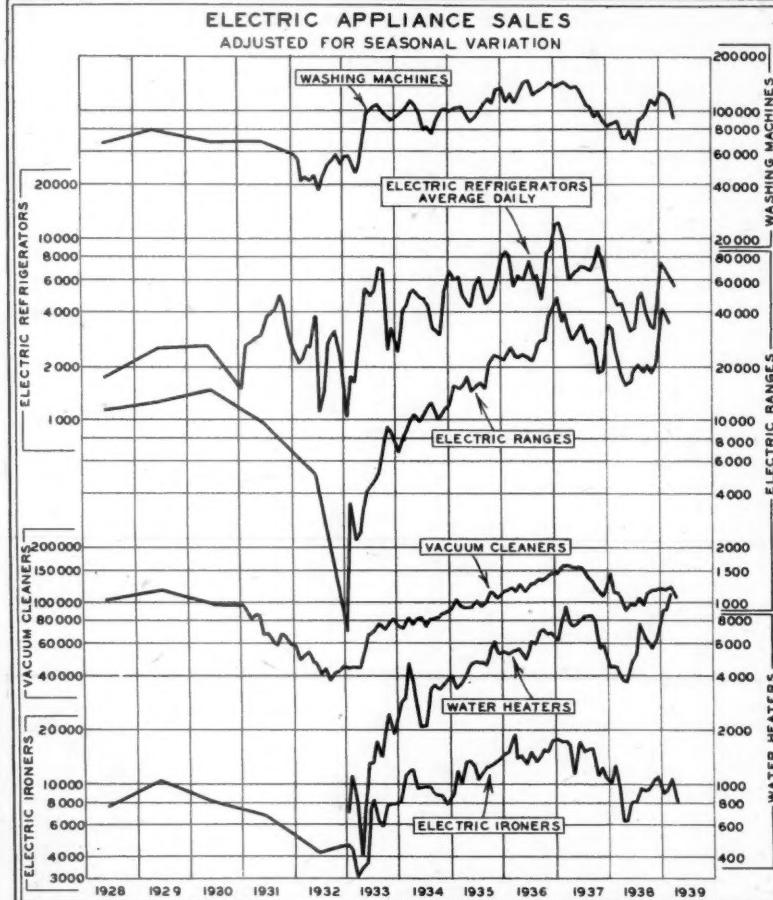


Table III. Electrical Appliance Sales

Years.	Radios.	Refrig- erators.	Washing Machines.				Water Heaters.			Kitchen Ranges.		Vacuum Cleaners		
			Machines.	Ironers.	Heaters.	Ranges.	Floor.	Hand.	Total.					
1928	3,281	535	810	92	..	135	1,219	143	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219
1929	4,438	778	956	126	..	153	1,253	210	1,396	1,396	1,396	1,396	1,396	1,396
1930	5,628	791	802	100	..	180	960	210	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170
1931	5,420	906	812	80	..	115	687	191	878	878	878	878	878	878
1932	2,620	798	572	50	..	60	447	110	557	557	557	557	557	557
1933	5,806	1,016	967	70	14	50	548	192	740	740	740	740	740	740
1934	4,084	1,283	1,121	116	35	123	722	246	968	968	968	968	968	968
1935	5,500	1,569	1,229	144	54	201	906	286	1,201	1,201	1,201	1,201	1,201	1,201
1936	5,158	1,996	1,529	180	69	298	1,149	361	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510
1937	7,631	2,310	1,465	179	93	359	1,285	421	1,706	1,706	1,706	1,706	1,706	1,706
1938	5,623	1,240	1,031	111	54	242	1,010	296	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306
First Four Months:	1,860	637	341	38	18	95	377	117	494	494	494	494	494	494
1938	1,940	863	472	37	26	112	389	104	493	493	493	493	493	493
Per Cent Gain 16.9	13.5	38.4	*2.7	14.4	17.8	3.2	*11.2	*0.2						

Sources—Radios: Radio Retailing. Refrigerators: Edison Electric Institute. Ironers and Washers: American Washer and Ironer Mfg. Association. Vacuum cleaners: Vacuum Cleaners Mfg. Association. All others: Electrical Merchandising. *Loss.

try is sure of relatively large sales for many years to come.

Sales of electric ironers in the first four months of this year were fractionally below the corresponding period of 1938. Sales in April alone, however, were almost 30 per cent greater than a year ago. Despite the poor record thus far, most manufacturers expect to end 1939 with a substantial percentage gain as compared with last year.

The primary reason for the expected increase is the new-type ironers which were introduced at the recent national show. Contrary to other years, the 1940 ironers

to-the-minute designing and performance.

Sales of household electric sewing machines for all of last year are estimated at 400,000 units, a decline of 28 per cent as compared with 548,000 machines in 1937. Trade information indicates that volume this year may exceed the 1937 level and thus reach the highest point since 1929, when 670,000 machines were sold. An important factor in the good trend in sewing machine sales is the much lower level of prices. The average unit now costs about \$55 at retail as compared with \$75 in 1929.

Sales of electric ranges spurted sharply

Rapid Growth of Canadian Electric Power Production

By H. E. HANSEN

CENTRAL electric stations in Canada produced a larger quantity of electricity in the first four months of 1939 than in any corresponding period on record, excepting only 1937, when the four months' total was fractionally higher. The marked growth in Canada's power industry is well illustrated by the fact that output this year has been running about 60 per cent ahead of that for the corresponding months of 1929. A considerable portion of that gain reflected a tremendous increase in secondary power—deliveries to electric boilers. But even excluding such deliveries, production or, as it is commonly known, firm power or, as it is commonly known, firm power high level, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, with the single exception of September, 1937. The most important factor in the steep long-term upward trend in production, revealed by the accompanying chart, is an abundance of water-power resources which in many instances could be developed at a comparatively low cost, permitting in turn low electricity rates.

Public Ownership

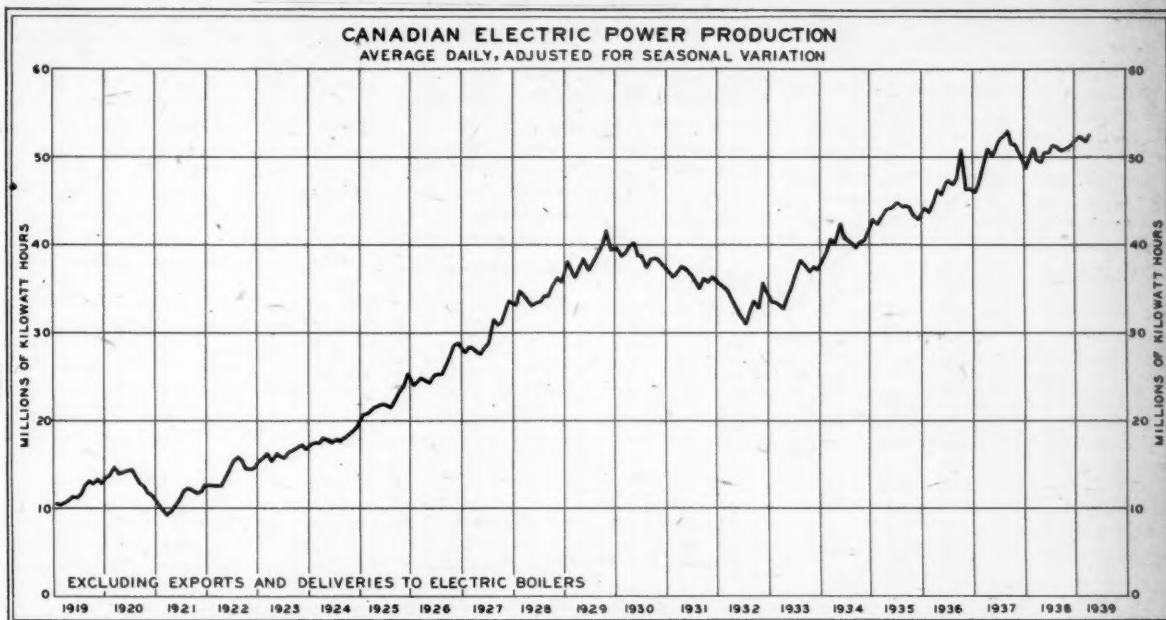
Public ownership, an old story in Canada, is much more widespread than in the United States. This applies, however, more to the distribution than to the generation of power, the bulk of which is in the hands of private corporations.

The first power commission in Canada was established in 1906 in Ontario and has served as a model for similar, more recent, set-ups in Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Quebec and British Columbia are supplied by private corporations, although in 1937 the Quebec Legislature passed certain acts authorizing public ownership. One act authorized municipal corporations to establish generating plants and/or distributing services. So far as we know no municipality to date has gone into the power business. Another Quebec statute entitled "An Act to Establish and Assure State Competition Respecting Hydro-Electric Resources," created a corporation known as "The National Electricity Syndicate." The syndicate is authorized to establish generating plants and transmission and distributing systems in designated electoral districts. Work on a generating plant with an estimated initial capacity of 26,000 horsepower is underway.

Ontario has the largest public-owned power system, nearly 800 municipalities now receiving power from the commission. The manner in which the commission operates was described by R. T. Jeffrey, chief municipal engineer of the "Hydro," in the 1938 Canada Year Book as follows in part:

The providing of the power, either by generation or purchase; its transformation, and delivery to municipalities and to large industrial consumers, and the operation of rural power districts are carried on by the municipalities acting collectively through their agent and trustee, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The local operations involved in the retail distribution of the electric energy to the consumers within the limits of the various urban municipalities are performed by the municipalities individually through municipal utility commissions acting under the general supervision of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Capital required for plant to generate and transmit power is lent by the Province, and the municipalities are under contract to repay, over a period of forty years, the moneys thus lent, with interest in full. The local distribution systems are financed individually by the issue of municipal debentures. Provision is made, in the rates charged to ultimate consumers, for revenue with which to retire these bonds in from twenty to thirty years. The



rates at which power is supplied by the commission to the various municipalities vary with the amounts of power used, the distances from the sources of supply, and other factors. The basic principle underlying the operations of the undertaking is the provision of service "at cost." The rates charged by the municipal utilities for retail service are under the control of the commission and are designed to insure that each class of consumer bears its appropriate share of the expenses of the undertaking. Each type of consumer is charged with the cost of the service received as far as it is practicable.

TABLE I. OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS
(Millions of Kilowatt Hours)

	Exports	Output	Boiler Consumption	% of Col. C.	
Total.	to U. S.	Less Exp.	Total.	(e)	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
1924....	8,136	1,302	6,834	260	3.8
1925....	9,892	1,273	8,619	507	5.9
1926....	11,926	1,504	10,422	982	9.4
1927....	14,231	1,633	12,598	1,714	13.6
1928....	15,931	1,588	14,343	1,809	12.6
1929....	17,633	1,444	16,189	2,162	13.4
1930....	17,863	1,600	16,243	2,105	12.0
1931....	16,862	1,225	15,448	1,872	12.4
1932....	18,863	669	15,195	2,836	18.7
1933....	17,553	989	16,554	3,608	21.8
1934....	21,160	1,249	19,911	5,977	26.8
1935....	23,404	1,365	22,039	6,245	28.3
1936....	25,394	1,578	23,816	6,943	29.2
1937....	27,584	1,847	25,737	7,313	28.4
1938....	26,013	1,827	24,186	5,751	23.8

*Annual totals of monthly figures which at times contain small errors largely because of inclusion of "station use" energy. Such errors are too small to be of any significance.

On the whole, the "Hydro" has a good record; a notable exception, however, being the 1935 episode when in order to avoid the acceptance of power well in excess of the amount required, the depression having reduced needs temporarily, contracts with private companies in Quebec were by act of the Ontario Legislature declared "illegal, void and unenforceable." The courts, however, decided otherwise and, before the matter was taken to the Privy Council, a compromise was reached and new contracts were entered into by the commission and the private companies involved.

Potential and Developed Water Power

Over 98 per cent of Canada's total power output is generated by water power. Provinces such as Quebec and Ontario, which possess little or no coal, were compensated by nature for these shortages with tremendous water-power resources. Had Canada been forced to rely on fuel as much as the United States has, there is no doubt that consumption today would be much lower and that rates would be higher.

At the beginning of the present century, hydraulic turbine installation amounted to only 173,323 horsepower. By 1914, this had grown to nearly 2,000,000 horsepower, and by 1929 it ap-

proached the 6,000,000 mark. At the close of last year, turbine installation totaled 8,190,772 horsepower, of which 81 per cent was in Quebec and Ontario. Despite this sharp long-term growth only about one-fifth of the available water-power has been developed. According to an estimate

by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the maximum installation capacity of the recorded water-powers is 43,700,000 horsepower.

The total production of central electric

Continued on Page 809



NEW FRONTIERS IN THE WORLD OF ELECTRIC POWER

NO LONGER are the economic advantages of electric power confined to the large metropolitan cities. Gradually this potent energizing force has reached the towns, and extends to the most remote villages and hamlets of the nation—to lighten labor, brighten homes, save time and otherwise contribute to the comfort and convenience of all our people. Today, widely available electric power permits industry to do much of its work in the smaller centers of population, away from the congestion of great municipalities. As a result, tenement dwelling workers may abide more cheaply and pleasantly on the countryside, well housed among healthful, satisfying surroundings. Agricultural sections also have benefited materially through the recent advances in electrical production, distribution and technical achievement. In fact, it has been estimated that there are approximately one hundred and forty present uses for electric power on the farm and even more for rural industries—a definite contribution toward greater versatility in such pursuits.

Columbia System operating units have shown a consistent gain in electric customers, the present total exceeding 350,000. These companies keep pace as well with the nation's growing use of Natural Gas, for the past year having met the needs of more than 1,000,000 commercial, industrial and home consumers.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION



Slight Gain in Utility Earning Power

Continued from Page 797

further lowering the cost of electricity and providing additional employment.

There is still a vast amount of modernization as well as a reasonable amount of additional expansion of generating and distributing capacity, that needs to be undertaken and would be undertaken if the power and light companies were permitted to operate under conditions favorable to the procurement of additional capital from investors. But as shown by Table

Commenting on the increased stability which has been occasioned by the greater diversification of the use of electricity since 1926, when comprehensive electric statistics were first collected, the bulletin states that: "The marked change which has taken place in the last thirteen years in the proportion of the total energy used by different classes of customers is emphasized by the fact that, in 1938, 17 per cent of the electric energy distributed was for residential use—as compared with only

Table III. Public Utility New Security Issues

(Thousands of Dollars)

	New Capital			Refunding			Total		
	Bonds	Stocks	Total	Bonds	Stocks	Total	Bonds	Stocks	Total
1926	1,132,999	464,886	1,597,885	346,797	23,288	370,066	1,479,798	488,154	1,967,951
1927	1,291,931	773,418	2,065,349	843,710	68,320	912,030	2,135,640	841,738	2,977,378
1928	1,054,015	757,468	1,811,481	590,329	160,479	750,807	1,644,344	917,944	2,562,288
1929	702,822	1,229,149	1,931,972	305,490	205,307	510,796	1,008,312	1,434,454	2,442,769
1930	1,603,685	761,458	2,365,141	187,650	13,426	201,076	1,791,335	774,884	2,566,216
1931	695,768	252,868	948,367	559,201	31,050	590,250	1,254,965	233,919	1,538,887
1932	267,888	6,462	274,350	263,564	2,343	265,907	531,452	8,805	540,257
1933	27,221	7,000	34,221	56,363	2,148	58,510	83,583	9,148	92,731
1934	49,360	—	49,360	109,086	—	109,086	158,445	—	158,445
1935	81,766	1,785	83,551	1,167,165	33,045	1,200,201	1,248,921	34,831	1,283,752
1936	119,105	4,579	123,684	1,968,351	43,309	2,001,660	2,077,456	47,888	2,125,344
1937	147,341	6,434	153,775	587,937	86,310	674,247	735,278	92,744	828,022
1938	265,674	5,105	270,779	940,486	17,254	957,740	1,206,160	22,358	1,228,518
	5,883	2,143	8,026	190,851	58,365	249,217	196,734	60,508	257,243

Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

*January-April.

III, the companies have been unable to raise new capital, 78 per cent of last year's issues of new securities having been for refunding purposes, and of the new issues in the first four months of 1939, only 3 per cent were for the purpose of providing new capital. And in the period from 1932 down to date the amount of new capital raised by the sale of new stock issues, which is the type of capital needed by the companies to carry on modernization and expansion, has been negligible.

The continued expansion of electric service in spite of the great decline in general business activity during 1938 is emphasized by the Edison Electric Institute in its annual statistical bulletin, released last week by C. W. Kellogg, president of the institute.

"The most significant aspect of the year's operations," the bulletin states, "was the further increase in the use of energy by residential, farm and small commercial customers. This growth occurred during a year when the general level of business was below that of 1937. It is further evidence of the results achieved by the continuing efforts of utility companies, in cooperation with appliance dealers, in building up load and of the growing recognition by customers of the value and cheapness of electric service in the home, on the farm and in small commercial establishments."

9.7 per cent in 1926. Small commercial customers consumed 16 per cent of the total energy distributed in 1938, against 13.5 per cent in 1926, and large light and power customers took only 40.4 per cent in 1938, compared with 46.2 per cent in 1926. The growth in the use of electricity by residential, farm and small commercial customers has increased the stability of the industry markedly over the last thirteen years and is evidence of the more general acceptance of electricity by these customer groups."

In summarizing the statistics for the year 1938, the bulletin points out that the decline in power output during 1938 was wholly confined to that produced by steam. Including purchases from Boulder Dam and other sources, production of electricity by water power totaled approximately 44,750,000,000 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 44,388,000,000 in 1937. Production by steam, however, decreased by 7.3 per cent from 74,206,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1937 to 68,765,500,000 in 1938. Sales to ultimate consumers amounted to 93,894,000,000 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of 5.6 per cent from the record level of 1937. The decline of 16.1 per cent in sales to large power users was offset, in part, by further increases in the use of electricity by residential, farm and small commercial customers. Kilowatt-hour sales to farms totaled 2,528,000,000, an increase of 5.8

per cent; to residential customers, 18,461,000,000, an increase of 9.4 per cent; and to small commercial customers, 18,316,000,000, an increase of 4.3 per cent.

At the close of the year the electric light and power industry was serving 27,851,471 customers of all classes, an increase of 687,484 customers or 2.5 per cent over the close of the previous year. Of these total customers, 1,406,579 were farms, which represented the addition of 165,074 during 1938. Revenues received from sales of electricity to all customers amounted to \$2,168,495,200; a decline of \$12,292,400 from the year before.

"The year 1938," the bulletin states, "was marked by a slowing up in the record sales of appliances established during 1937. This decrease, however, did not deflect the continued vigor which has accompanied the several promotional programs initiated in the past four years, among which are 'Better Light—Better Sight,' 'The Electric Water Systems Council,' 'The Commercial Electric Cooking Council' and the forward looking activity comprising the 'Modern Kitchen' program. Greater use of electric appliances, which have gone into the farm and urban homes following the aggressive promotional activities of the industry in cooperation with dealers and manufacturers, has brought the average annual use in the non-farm home to 845 kilowatt-hours per year and on the farm to 1,045 kilowatt-hours. Prior to 1926 the domestic load consisted largely of lighting and smaller appliances. The use of electricity in

American homes in 1926 was less than the total used for motive power on street railways. By 1938 residential electricity use had tripled and was three times that used for railway motive power. Utilization of energy in the home increased 52 kilowatt-hours per customer in 1938 over the previous year, while the average revenue per kilowatt-hour for this service dropped to a new low figure of 4.21 cents, a decrease of 4.1 per cent from the average revenue in 1937. Some conception of what the reductions in average cost of service mean to individual consumers may be gained from a comparison with 1929. The aver-

TABLE IV. DOMESTIC SERVICE

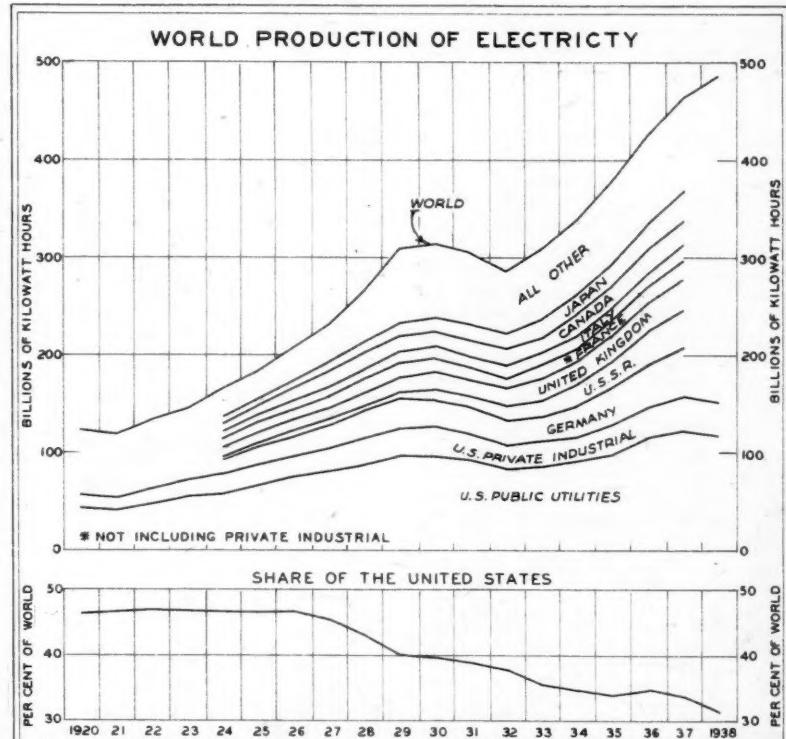
Year Ended	Kwh. Per Customer.	Average Cents Per Kwh.	
		Year	Bill.
Jan. 31	806	\$35.30	4.38
Feb. 28	811	35.36	4.36
Mar. 31	816	35.50	4.35
Apr. 30	811	35.58	4.33
May 31	825	35.63	4.32
June 30	829	35.73	4.31
July 31	832	35.79	4.29
Aug. 31	837	35.84	4.28
Sept. 30	841	35.91	4.27
Oct. 31	844	35.93	4.26
Nov. 30	847	35.97	4.25
Dec. 31	853	36.08	4.23

Source: EEE Statistical Bulletin No. 6. For annual figures on domestic consumption and revenue per kilowatt-hour back to 1926, see THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, 1939, p. 126.

age residential customer in 1938 used 70 per cent more electricity than in 1929 at an increase in cost of only 13 per cent. Put in another way, if residential electric customers in the United States in 1938 had had to pay the same price per kilowatt-hour as in 1929, their bills would have been 50 per cent higher than they actually were."

Power Output Growing Faster Abroad Than in United States

By WINTHROP W. CASE



NOTWITHSTANDING a drop of 3.8 per cent in United States power output last year, the production of electricity for the world as a whole increased 4.3 per cent over the year before, according to the estimate of Wirtschaftsgruppe Elektroindustrie. World power output in 1938 is placed at 485 billion kilowatt-hours, as against 465 in 1937. With the United States excluded, however, the output increase amounted to 8.4 per cent, the total rising to 334 billions from 308. The divergent trends here and abroad reflect, of course, the severity of the recess-

sion in this country last year—a setback which affected other industrial nations only moderately.

The outstanding trend in world power over the post-war years has been the more rapid expansion of the industry abroad than in the United States. This is reflected in the decreasing share of the world total contributed by the United States, as shown on the chart. This country, which in 1920 had supplied 46.4 per cent of the world's output, accounted in 1937 for but 33.8 per cent, while in 1938, owing to the recession here, the percent-

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JUN 8

age dropped to 31.1—almost one-third less than in 1920.

The reason for this trend is the greater maturity of the electric power industry in the United States. This country, long the major proponent of large-scale mechanization both in industry and the home, saw the intensive development of the use of electric power at a relatively early date. Pre-war development abroad was on a much smaller scale. Since the war, however, which brought home to Europe the economic power of the United States and made American industrial methods popular abroad, the rest of the world has sought to make up for lost time.

WORLD ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

	1937 Billion KWH.	Per Cent Thousand P.C.	Increase KWH Per Capita.
	Total.	1924-37.	Capita.
U. S. S. R.	40	8.6	2,400
Japan	30	6.5	329
Germany	50	10.8	233
Canada	28	6.0	211
U. K.	31	6.7	182
Italy	15	3.2	150
France	18	3.9	100
Other foreign... 96	20.6	231	0.1
Total foreign... 308	66.2	250	0.2
U. S. A.	157	33.8	104
World	465	100.0	182
*Public utility only.			

Based on data from the Edison Electric Institute.

From 1924 to 1937 electric power output in the United States increased by 104 per cent, but the increase abroad was 250 per cent (see table). Furthermore, even during the depression foreign expansion continued, foreign power output showing a decrease only in 1931. Of the major foreign industrial nations, only in Germany, Canada and France was there any significant contraction of electric production during the depression, while in the U. S. S. R., Japan and the United Kingdom expansion of output continued throughout.

Indeed, it is in the U. S. S. R. and Japan that the greatest expansion has taken

place during the post-war years. In the former country power production was of course relatively unimportant twenty years ago. Russian output in 1924 is estimated to have been only about 1.6 billion kilowatt-hours. In 1937 it was approximately 40 billions, an increase of 2400 per cent, which placed it next after Germany as the second largest foreign producer of electric power. Even now, however, Russian per capita output is relatively low, being inferior to all the other major foreign nations. Assuming that the secular power trend in the U. S. S. R. continues sharply upward, as is probable, it should soon surpass even Germany in total output.

Superpower development has been more recent abroad than in the United States. The British "grid" system is the product of the past decade only and accounts in part for the more rapid expansion of British electric output since 1932. A somewhat parallel development has been under way in Germany, while the recent consolidation of the larger Japanese companies by the Japanese Government is expected to serve much the same ends of increased availability of power, interconnection of power resources and standardization of frequencies.

European power development, it may be noted, has differed materially from our own in that a relatively large part of it has been carried out (especially in its local aspects) by the municipal governments, or else as in France, by private companies in which the municipalities have part ownership and which are subject to far more stringent governmental supervision than would be dreamed of here. This has been in part the fruit of the general absence of politics and of politically-caused inefficiency in the administration of government-owned utilities in Europe.

Recent Books on Business and Finance

BRITISH WAGES BOARDS

By Dorothy Sells

It seldom proves feasible to import full-fledged machinery or methods of operation which have been devised in another country to meet its peculiar needs. At the same time it seems reasonable to suppose that out of the broad experience of other countries in dealing with minimum wage legislation, as both to industry and to agriculture, certain principles, methods and expedients have been developed, and even some illuminating mistakes made, which should afford guidance to those concerned with the administration of a similar undertaking at any time or in any place.

Miss Sells had an unusual opportunity to study at first hand the operation of the British Trade Boards system during its early formative years. The outcome of that investigation was published in 1923 as one of the London School of Economics Studies in Economics and Political Science under the title *The British Trade Boards System*. The present study may be regarded as essentially a sequel to that volume, incorporating the results of further study covering the more extended period of operation now available. For this further study, and at the suggestion of Mr. Leifur Magnusson, director of the Washington branch of the International Labour Organization, Miss Sells was sent to England in the Winter of 1937-38 by the International Labour Organization and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Since her return to the United States she has been attached to the staff of the Institute of Economics in order to provide her opportunity for digesting the mass of material collected and for developing her interpretation of their meaning.

This study of Great Britain's experience with minimum wage legislation will undoubtedly prove useful to legislators, ad-

ministrators, members of wages committees and others dealing with problems of this type, as well as to those members of the public to whom minimum wage laws apply and others who have a general interest in the relation between the State and industry. (The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. \$3.)

COST OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-1937

This is another edition (the thirteenth) of the work to which we all refer when in need of comprehensive and authoritative statistics on government expenditures (State and local, as well as Federal). This edition contains a valuable new chapter on social security finances, which examines critically the question which rocked the country recently, whether social security taxes were taxes or something else.

In brief, whether the problem is approached from an accounting, a legal, or an economic standpoint, there is justification for concluding that the payroll or social security taxes imposed and collected by the Federal Government are taxes. (National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York, \$3.50.)

C. P. A. PROBLEMS AND QUESTIONS IN THEORY AND AUDITING

By Jacob B. Taylor and Hermann C. Miller

This second edition, like the first, has been prepared "to fill the needs of candidates for the C. P. A. certificate and to meet the requirements of advanced accounting students." The problems selected have been taken from the examinations given in the various States since the publication of the earlier edition. Adhering to the objectives of the first edition, the authors have selected problems solely for their value in furnishing the conscientious student a thoroughgoing review of accounting principles and a comprehensive

study of modern accounting practice. Questions on accounting theory and auditing are presented because it is believed that these may be studied to advantage in connection with the solution of the various problems.

The appendix contains four complete and representative C. P. A. examinations (American Institute of Accountants, May and November, 1938, and Ohio, May and November, 1938). These may be used by the student to check upon his progress and to observe the usual time limits imposed in the examination. (McGraw-Hill Book Company. \$6.)

* * *

INTERRELATION AND CAPITALIZATION OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING, OPERATING AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

By Robert A. Burrows

This is a sixth edition of a diagram first published in 1929. It is the first revision since Jan. 1, 1936. It shows the situation as of June 1, 1939. It has new features, such as service area maps for the principal systems, which are coordinated with detailed financial data and facilitate an understanding of the complicated integration problems now confronting certain companies under the Public Utility Act of 1935.

Among the details included are the interrelations of voting stocks for more than 400 of the leading companies, outstanding capitalization, gross revenues, operating ratios, net income, share earnings, Stock Exchange abbreviations. (Robert A. Burrows, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh. One color, \$2; nine colors, \$3; unfolded mailing, 25 cents additional.)

* * *

THE EARNING POWER OF BANKS

This study deals mainly with things as they are, not as they ought to be. This comment refers especially to those evolu-

tions which have carried commercial banking in the last decade and a half far away from its specialized and traditional functions.

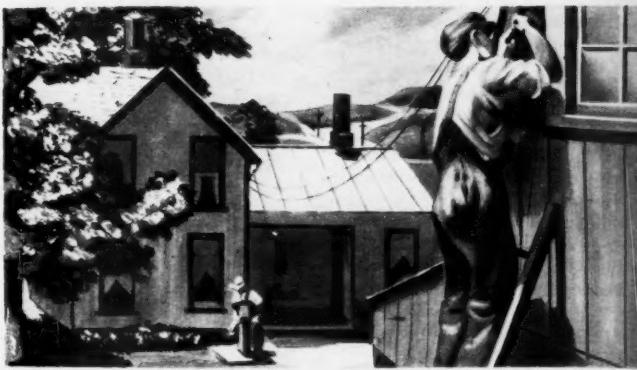
Bankers would greatly prefer a state of affairs in which commercial banking could adhere strictly to its true character as an institution to receive deposits and to discount short-term self-liquidating commercial credit instruments based on the current transactions of industry and trade. They would like to leave other types of financial services to other specialized institutions. This would be the soundest and most desirable state of affairs from the viewpoint, also, of the national economy of a great business commonwealth such as the United States.

It is a matter of universal regret among commercial bankers that today scarcely more than a fifth of the dollar volume of the business of their banks falls strictly within their traditional primary functions. Nearly four-fifths of their business has to do with functions which should be incidental to or wholly outside their main activity. By force of circumstances the larger part of their operating income arises from sources other than interest and discount on loans.

These questions may be asked: Are bankers responsible for the changes which have taken place in their business? Or were these changes brought about by irresistible economic, social and political forces? To how great an extent must banking reflect and conform to its environment, and how far can it resist the pressure of outside forces? Can banking be brought back to its former state? Or must bankers adapt the operating methods and policies of their institutions as if a new and permanent state of affairs?

This study does not attempt to take a

Continued on Page 828



POWER FOR THE FARM

Electrically! Millions to the New York World's Fair will see

the model electrified farm erected by the electric utilities. This exhibit typifies the work that has been done by the electrical industry to bring electricity to the farms.

To visit all the 140,250 rural customers served by the affiliated companies in the American Gas and Electric system would make it necessary to traverse the 15,659 miles of distribution lines that we have constructed. For many years the line crews of the affiliated companies have been busily engaged in extending service to these rural customers. Rural folks receive a service equal to that enjoyed by city dwellers. The rates are the same as those paid by customers in the largest communities. The only difference is that the farmer agrees to take a minimum amount of electricity. Our city customers will commend this policy of low rates for farmers, realizing that an efficient, prosperous countryside is the surest guarantee of busy industry and prosperity in the cities.

American Gas and Electric Service Corporation

National Government: New Deal Janus Turns Smiling Side to Business Leaders

WASHINGTON.

After dropping the business appeasement theme for many weeks the Administration has spiraled back to it and talk of recovery measures, especially in terms of spending and credit policies. Like the Roman god Janus, sculptured at city gates with a stern face presented to the enemies outside and a benign face for the citizens, the New Deal now shows its smiling side once more to business leaders to whom the portals have been opened for conference with the President and Harry Hopkins.

Some few tax revisions on which Congress was insistent anyhow, and certain administrative changes in Wagner board procedure without amendments to the law appear to be the only tangible offerings for which organized business has asked. Beyond this, the monopoly committee group of New Dealers who appear to be the strongest influence at present upon national policy, are fast developing support for the Mead bill to insure bank loans to little business up to 90 per cent of the face of 4 per cent notes not over \$1,000,000 each. With backing from the SEC, Federal Reserve Board and other government agencies, this measure seems to have a good chance for enactment.

Filing of a bill is expected also for a public works finance corporation. While the outlook for this measure is less predictable at this stage, some public works bill is likely since the present PWA program is due to taper off in 1940. Because a Federal guarantee involves little immediate expenditure, but merely builds up a contingent obligation, Congressional opposition is hard to organize.

* * *

THE TOWNSEND BILL in the House, although rejected 302 to 97, showed too much strength to be fully reassuring. It was scarcely creditable to the Republicans, who flirted with the Townsend movement by inviting or tacitly accepting its votes last November, that 55 out of 169 of their Congressmen voted for the measure. For a time, the Rules Committee had the bill bottled up. But it was forced to a vote by a surprise meeting from which some members were absent.

The Administration insisted upon this roll-call for reasons beyond those which may immediately appear. While placing the Republicans on the spot with conservative voters, the New Deal has an incentive in attracting Townsends on its own account. Since recent Gallup polls indicate a closely centered election, the support of such a strongly organized group, representing as many as 2,000,000 votes, may be no small factor in marginal States. It is rumored that a constitutional amendment is being hatched by New Dealers in the Senate to permit the direct use of special taxes for old-age pensions. While such an amendment could not be ratified next year, it would make a powerful campaign issue.

Already the old-age movement, while not gaining its full objectives, has been a motivating factor in the broad Social Security concessions about to be made. The cost of the pending amendments has been stated as a four-year figure which fails to reveal that most of the increase falls in the next two years. Starting old-age benefits in 1940 instead of 1942, postponing the tax increase, and other liberalizations would have the effect of increasing the Federal deficit by \$400,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940 and by \$850,000,000 in fiscal 1941. This does not allow for possible reductions in the payroll tax for unemployment compensation.

The old-age movement potentially is far more powerful than the veterans' lobby, which took its bonus with the seeming op-

position but tacit consent of the Administration and is moving step by step toward full-service pensions. Several veterans' bills have passed the House this year and pending is a measure for pensions to aged soldiers, which would cost many billions. The serious situation of State finances in the State of Colorado due to the old-age

cate that Taft, Dewey or Vandenberg might have a chance of winning against Roosevelt by a close vote.

But the New Deal may be in a better position next year than at present. Aside from the general effect of improved business conditions in 1940 and the unknown influence of the foreign situation, it is

crates to stay at home on election day and to bring the great American middle class into a fighting mood by convincing them of the inflationary dangers of the New Deal programs. Vandenberg views the next Presidential term as calling for a man who will do a job of housecleaning, however unpopular among pressure groups, and will hew to the line without thinking of re-election.

Some Republicans are rather reluctant to come into power at this time, fearing a short-lived boom followed by a serious slump, such as suggested in the Berle memorandum. This might be blamed upon conservative policies and might lead to a more radical government in 1944. Roosevelt has built up some serious problems for any successor, including Roosevelt. In any event, power is likely to be divided. Even with a Republican landslide the Democrats will control the Senate at least until 1942, while a conservative majority in Congress might be elected with Roosevelt.

* * *

ADJOURNMENT, while probably not to be expected by July 15, may come by the first of August from the present outlook. Neutrality, at the moment, is a main element of doubt in view of the Senate filibuster which the isolationists probably would organize if the Administration insists on pushing through a bill at this session.

Taxation must be wound up this month if the business tax changes are in the same bill as the excise tax renewals which must be enacted before the expiration date on June 30. A relief bill, similarly, has to be pushed through before the end of the month, when present funds will be exhausted. The House Appropriations Committee does not seem to be united on any new plan. Thus it is possible that essentially the present system, with WPA as its keystone, will be continued, with some restricting amendments and with a possible attempt to shift part of the fund to heavy public works. Unless Congress decides to grant a short-term appropriation

Continued on Page 828

Federal Appropriations (Millions of Dollars)

Bill No.	Fiscal 1939.	Fiscal 1940 and Deficiencies	
		Budget.	Latest.
Independent Offices.....	HR 3743	1,598.8	1,570.1
Legislative.....	HR 4218	22.9	25.0
Treasury, Postoffice.....	HR 4492	1,503.4	1,728.4
War, military.....	HR 4630	460.2	520.3
Interior.....	HR 4852	145.7	166.8
Agriculture.....	HR 5269	1,129.2	822.7
Labor.....	HR 5427	28.1	31.2
District of Columbia.....	HR 5610	48.4	47.7
Navy.....	HR 6149	623.5	790.4
War, nonmilitary.....	HR 6260	239.1	305.6
State, Justice, Commerce.....	HR 6392	94.7	124.4
		5,894.0	6,132.6
			6,568.3
Supplemental Work Relief.....	HJR 83	...	875.0
Supplemental Work Relief.....	HJR 246	...	100.0
First Deficiency.....	HR 2868	...	13.5
Second Deficiency.....	HR 5219	...	160.8
War supplemental.....	...	(307.0)	157.6
Work Relief, 1940.....	...	(1,750.0)	...
Third Deficiency.....	...	...	...
		7,131.9	7,574.7

law which the citizens refused to repeal in the last election is an object lesson as to the menace of this still growing movement.

* * *

1940 PREDICTIONS have been revised in recent weeks. The prospect that Roosevelt will run again, which we have repeatedly declined to write off, is thought likely again. In brief the consensus seems to be: that a conservative Democrat could not be elected; that no New Dealer except Roosevelt could be elected, and that Roosevelt can win the Democratic nomination if Farley backs him. Straw ballots indicate

that the Administration is laying careful plans to attract the support of special groups. We have mentioned the Townsends above. Add also the increased number of Social Security beneficiaries, the reliefers, the American Labor party, C. I. O., the Southern Democrats, who shrink from changing their party label, and possibly some swing among the little business men and farmers. These elements add up to an impressive voting strength.

Against all this the Republicans will need to engineer splits in Democratic tickets in key States to persuade Demo-

Calendar of National Legislation, Week Ended June 3

LAST WEEK the House met Monday through Friday, May 29 through June 2, and adjourned to Monday, June 5. The Senate met Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, and adjourned to Monday.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS — Oscar B. Ryder, member U. S. Tariff Commission; Leslie R. Darr, U. S. district judge, middle and Eastern districts, Tenn.; Calvert Magruder, judge U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, first circuit; Robert N. Wilkin, U. S. district judge, Northern district, Ohio; David J. Lewis, member National Mediation Board.

NOMINATION — Herbert E. Gaston, N. Y., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

LAWS — Public Law No. 91 (S1579) Approved May 26—Extend time during which orders and mktg agreements, AAA Act, can apply to hops.

92 (S1583) May 26—Load lines, American vessels.

96 (HR4997) May 31—Consent Rio Grande compact of Mar 18, 1938.

97 (HR5076) May 31—Relief of water users Fed reclam projects.

99 (HR199) May 31—Seamen, allotment of wages.

100 (HR1782) May 31—Masters of licensed vessels.

101 (HR1786) May 31—Renewal of vessels' licenses.

102 (HR3221) May 31—Auth Secy of War furnish aviation supplies to form military attaches.

PASSED BOTH HOUSES — S572—Auth \$100,000,000 for 4-yr program to buy strategic materials. H agreed conf rpt Jun 1.

S1096—Amend sec 8c Agri Mktg Agreement Act. To President.

S1569—Amend AAA Act 1938. To conf May 31.

S1842—Auth Coast & Geodetic Survey vessels. To President.

S2314—Create post of Under-Secretary of Commerce. Passed H Jun 2.

HR5407—Chandler bankruptcy bill for relief railroads in temporary financial straits. Passed S amended May 29.

HR5746—Amend Second Liberty Bond Act to increase Fed long-term bond limit beyond \$30 billion, with Norris amendment authorizing TVA to use bonding power for purchase of private utility properties. Passed S June 1.

HR5756—Reduce down pay for non-subsidized vessel constructn. Passed S May 29.

HR5765—Naval and marine air reserve. Passed S amended May 27.

HJR180—Define duties Under-Secretary of Agri. Passed S May 29.

PASSED ONE HOUSE — S2330—Auth co-operate with the 21 American republics. Passed S May 29. To H For Aff.

S2390—Amend Philippine Independence Act. Passed S May 31.

SJR126—Auth naval vessel alterations. HRpt 703 May 31.

SJR138—Govt reorganization orders Nos. I & II to take effect Jul 1. HRpt714 May 31.

REJECTED — HR6466—Townsend old-age pension plan. Failed of H passage Jun 1. Vote: 97-302.

RECOMMITTED — S2229—Increase capacity of Panama Canal. Passed S May 29; reconsidered May 31 and recommitted to S Committee on Intercoastal Canals.

REPORTED — S280 (Neely) SRpt532 Jun 1—Prohibit compulsory block-booking and blind selling of motion picture films.

S1610 (Sheppard) SRpt533 Jun 1—Prevent civil service discrimination against graduates of cert law schools.

S2047 (Barbour) SRpt530 Jun 1—Divest prize fight films of their interstate character.

S2237 (McCarran) SRpt505 May 31—Amend Taylor Grazing Act.

SRSR95 (Wheeler) SRpt529 Jun 1—S Interstate Commerce Committee study telegraph industry.

HR5088 (Summers, Tex) HRpt711 May 31—Amend act for registrants persons employed to disseminate propaganda in U. S.

HR5999 (Summers, Tex) HRpt702 May 31—Provide for administration of U. S. courts.

HR6504 (Reed, Ill) HRpt504 May 31—Amend Bankruptcy Act.

NEW SENATE BILLS — S2514 (Bailey) Commerce—Comprehensive system for training of merchant marine personnel.

S2522 (Nye) Agri & Forestry—Transfer from FCA to Agri Dept cert notes and evidences of indebtedness.

SJR140 (Wiley) Judic—Amend Constitution as to power of Congress to declare war.

SJR141 (Wiley) Judic—Amend Constitution as to terms of President and Vice President.

SJR142 (Lundeen) Judic—Old-age pension amendment.

SJR143 (Schwennbach) Forb Relatns—Forbid exports to be used for military aggression in violation of U. S. treaties.

NEW HOUSE BILLS — HR6554 (Angell) Educ—Educate all types physically handicapped children.

HR6557 (Germann) Agri—Cost of Product Farm Bill.

HR6572 (Bland) Merch Marine & Fisheries—Amend Merch Marine Act 1936 to provide marine war-risk insurance and reinsurance.

HR6573 (Celler) Judic—Appoint commiss to study need for amending Constitution.

HR6579 (Thomas, Tex) Ways & Means—Old-age pensions.

HR6582 (Hope) Agri—Amend Fed Crop Insurance Act for notes and security in payt of crop insurance premiums.

HR6613 (Case, S D) Irrigatin & Reclamtn—Auth constructn of water utilztn projects in arid regions.

HR6614 (Cochran) Expenditures in Exec Dept—Amend Govt Losses in Shipment Act.

HR6618 (Lanham) Patents—Registrati of trade-marks.

HJR306 (Bloom) Forb Aff—Revised Neutrality Bill.

JUN 8

The Week in Commodities: Prices Generally Easy With Index Again at New Low

THE ANNALIST index of wholesale commodity prices was 76.8 on June 3, two-tenths of a point lower than on May 27 and the lowest since Oct. 30, 1934. Lower hog prices, which fell to a new low record for five years, were responsible for most of the decline. Lard, hams, bacon and other pork products eased. Wheat and other grains declined fractionally. Silk declined sharply following its recent perpendicular advance. Rubber, however, advanced for the fifth consecutive week. Anthracite prices were advanced.

In May The Annalist weekly wholesale price index averaged 77.5, as compared with 77.8 in April and 80.5 in May, 1938.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

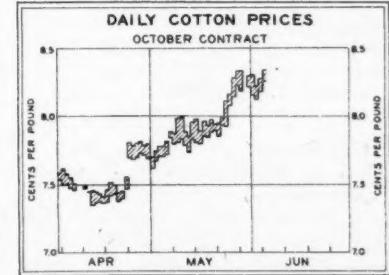
	Dow-Jones	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index
Cotton	9.37	1.05%	.66%	6.69	50.69
May 29	9.37	1.05%	.66%	6.69	50.69
May 30	Holiday				144.3
May 31	9.43	.98%	.67	6.66	50.86
June 1	9.36	.97%	.67	6.60	50.51
June 2	9.40	.97%	.66%	6.44	50.67
June 3	9.42	.97%	.66%	6.44	143.0

For specifications of the commodities used, see THE ANNALIST of Feb. 1, 1939.

COTTON

The feature of the cotton trade last week was a spectacular increase in sales of unfinished goods. New York's Worth Street market was a scene of much activity, with total sales estimated by the trade at the highest total in three or four months. Prices naturally improved. Coming as it did on the heels of numerous reports of mill shut-downs, last week's spurt in gray goods sales did a great deal to relieve the mind of the trade.

The consequence of the renewed demand for unfinished goods is a sharp reduction in mill stocks, which, in turn, brightens the outlook for the entire industry. Until last week, constantly increasing mill stocks were a source of concern and numerous observers were predicting mill curtailments so that the industry would not become overstocked.



Despite the increased interest in the goods market, cotton futures did little. July—the only old-crop delivery still traded—scored a net gain of 13 points, but new-crop options declined as much. Last week's selling in cotton futures brings to a close a rally which lasted a month and a half.

The rise in the July option, of course, reflects the tight spot situation. Traders pointed out, however, that while the contract showed a nice gain for the week, the delivery did not have its recent "pep." Some observers claimed this means the rise in cotton is nearing an end, especially since repossessions are increasing, thus adding to the "free" supply.

The most recent government report shows that slightly under 100,000 bales have been repossessed so far. Trade reports indicate that the actual total is at least double the official figure. These repossessions have naturally eased the tight spot situation somewhat, but the supply of cotton in commercial channels still remains at a dangerously low level. If prices hold, additional cotton undoubtedly will be withdrawn from the loan, thus further easing the spot picture.

With roughly 95 per cent of the new

crop above ground, reports from the growing areas are being scanned closely these days. Most reports are favorable, although there has been too much rain in some sections of the belt. These rains have retarded cultivation and aided propagation of the weevil. Outside of that, however, the plants are in good condition, and the total yield will not vary a great deal from earlier estimates unless weather conditions change drastically—as they can—in the next month or so.

Last week the government called an international conference for early in September to "solve" the world cotton prob-

lem. Were not the situation so serious the calling of such a conference by the United States would be funny. If any one nation were to blame for the current adverse cotton situation, it is the United States. Our stubborn policy of small crops—when Mother Nature didn't upset the plans—and high prices has led to greatly increased foreign production. As a result, world cotton stocks are very top-heavy, and were it not for the controls held over prices, quotations would be much lower than they are.

It is noteworthy that the news of the proposed conference had no effect upon

cotton prices. The trade quickly reasoned that—conference or no conference—foreign cotton producers are not going to give up all they have gained during the last five years just because we find ourselves caught in a bad mess.

The exporting of American cotton is fast becoming a lost art. Last week only 36,000 bales left these shores, as compared with 54,000 a year ago and 88,000 in the corresponding week of 1938. Season exports now total 3,135,000 bales, 42 per cent under a year ago. Shipments for all of this season will fall to the lowest level in more than fifty years. No wonder we call a conference.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON
(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

Wk Ending Thursday, Yrs.
June 1, May 25, June 2, Chrs.
1939. 1939. 1938. P.C.

Movement Into Sight:
During week... 100 89 42 +13.1
Since Aug. 1... 8,983 8,853 13,224 -32.1
Deliveries During Week:
To domestic mills 113 107 60 + 38.3
To foreign mills 46 69 31 -43.2
To all mills..... 159 176 141 + 12.8
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:
To domestic mills 5,616 5,503 5,084 + 10.5
To foreign mills 3,717 3,671 4,715 -21.2
To all mills..... 9,333 9,174 9,799 - 4.8
Exports:
During week... 36 44 54 -33.3
Since Aug. 1... 3,135 3,099 5,322 -41.1
World Visible Supply (Thursday):
World total... 5,285 5,344 6,306 -16.2
Week's change... -59 -87 -99
U. S. A. only... 4,546 4,595 4,709 - 3.5

The much talked of cotton export subsidy has faded somewhat in recent weeks but is by no means dead. Provisions for an export subsidy are contained in a Senate amendment to the Farm Bill. The cotton trade would give a great deal to know if the House will pass the amendment. The suspense isn't doing the trade any good. Were the subsidy to become law, foreign cotton prices would probably decline sharply while American prices moved upward.

THE GRAINS

All things considered, wheat put on a very good show last week. Reports of general rains served to push prices down a few cents a bushel from the recent highs but the tone of the market was firm. Chicago dispatches say that most professional traders and speculators have greatly reduced their lines but that substantial public buying has taken up the slack. This sounds reasonable enough, since the general public—and many Eastern speculators—pay little attention to weather conditions. They are guided more by the technical action of the market, charts, trend lines and similar aids to speculation.

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



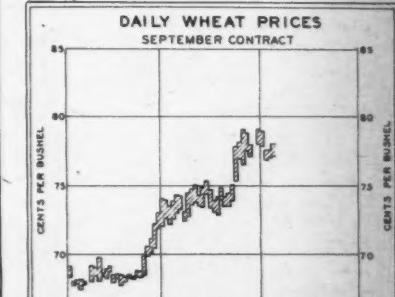
1. Farm Products.	2. Food Products.	3. Textile Products.	4. Fuels.	5. Metals.	6. Building Materials.	7. Chem. & Cos.	8. Miscel. All Commodities.
1938.	1939.						
May 25.....	77.5	72.1	57.1	84.9	100.7	70.1	88.0
1939.							
June 1.....	78.5	70.8	58.8	84.9	100.7	69.7	88.0
May 6.....	72.8	67.2	60.5	83.2	96.8	70.6	85.6
May 13.....	71.8	66.1	61.0	84.0	96.9	70.9	85.5
May 20.....	72.0	65.7	60.9	83.6	95.4	70.9	85.5
May 27.....	71.5	65.5	61.2	82.6	95.5	70.9	85.5
June 3.....	71.1	65.1	60.7	82.8	95.5	70.9	85.5

Percentages changes for week from:							
Last week....	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.9	+ 0.2	0.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Last year....	- 7.1	- 8.1	+ 7.2	- 2.5	- 5.2	+ 1.7	- 2.9
1938.							
May.....	77.2	71.7	57.6	84.9	100.1	69.7	87.7
1939.							
January.....	77.3	70.0	59.7	84.1	97.4	69.3	86.7
February.....	76.4	70.1	59.6	84.4	97.4	69.6	86.8
March.....	76.1	69.6	59.8	84.1	97.4	67.8	86.3
April.....	73.6	68.0	59.9	82.4	96.9	70.6	85.8
May.....	72.0	66.1	60.9	83.3	96.1	70.8	85.5

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES (New York Prices Except as Noted)

	June 3, 1939.	May 27, 1939.	June 1, 1938.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.)	30.97%	\$1.06%	\$0.84%
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.66%	.66%	.58%
Oats, No. 2 white (bu.)	.47%	.47%	.36%
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	.72%	.70%	.68%
Bacon, smiting (bu.)	.62% n	.62% n	.70% n
Flour, Spring patent (bbi.)	5.05-5.25	5.40-5.60	4.70-5.10
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	10.56	10.62	9.61
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	6.46	6.65	8.54
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	16.00	16.38	15.82%
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	.20%	.20%	.22%
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	20.87%	20.87%	26.37%
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.)	21.00	21.00	26.00
Lard, steam Western (100 lb.)	6.65-6.75	6.95-7.05	8.40-8.50
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0286	.0290	.0285 n
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0445	.0445	.0465
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.074%	.074%	.074%- .07%
Cocoa, Accra (lb.)	.0412	.0455	.0455
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.0678	.0977	.0789
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	.69%	.69%	.66%
Silk, 78% seriplane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	2.56-2.61	2.72-2.77	1.57-1.62
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.51	.51	.49
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.31%	1.31%	1.33%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.22	.22	.18%
Printcloth, 38½-inch, 6x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.04%	.04%	.04%
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00 unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.05	.04%	.05%
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.11	.10%	.08%
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.31	.31	.31 n
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	16%	16%	11%
Coal, anthracite, chestnut (short ton)	5.80	5.65	5.75
Coal, bituminous, Annalist composite, 19 series (net ton)	2.034	12.034	2.0065
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbi.)	1.147	1.147	1.305
Gasoline, at refinery	.04%	.04%	.04%
Gasoline, avg. for 4 refineries centers (gal.)	20.61	20.61	23.25
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	2.236	2.236	2.487
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	14.21	14.21	11.17
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.10	.10	.09
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.)	.1010-.1012%	.1007%-.1012%	.0835-.0840
Lead (lb.)	.0475-.0480	.0475-.0480	.04
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.49	.4880	.37%
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.04%	.04%	.04
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.42%	.42%	.42%
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e. immediate (lb.)	.05%	.05%	.06% n
Paper, newroll contract (ton)	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.05	.05	.05

*Prices for previous Friday. †Revised. n Nominal. THE ANNALIST bituminous coal composite revised as follows: May 6, 2.080; May 13, 2.100, and May 20, 2.109.



At Saturday's close prices were off 1/2 to 1 cent a bushel, minor declines as compared with the recent 10-cent advance. Trading volume, however, contracted sharply, totaling less than 100,000,000 bushels last week, as compared with 175,000,000 in the previous period.

Market observers placed several interpretations on the decline in volume. Many claimed that it was favorable, since the trend in prices was lower. Others, however, asserted it indicates an end to the recent rally and they pointed out the "dou-

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES
 (Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)
Daily Range

	July		October		December		January		March		May	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Cotton:												
May 29.	8.96	8.86	8.33	8.18	8.10	7.98	8.06	7.93	7.90	7.87	7.96	7.84
May 30.			Holiday									
May 31.	8.96	8.88	8.30	8.22	8.07	8.01	7.97	7.94	7.87	7.90	7.84	
June 1.	8.98	8.87	8.31	8.16	8.10	7.95	8.01	7.94	7.94	7.80	7.90	7.75
June 2.	8.97	8.89	8.22	8.13	7.99	7.90	7.83	7.85	7.76	7.79	7.72	
June 3.	9.05	8.97	8.28	8.18	8.07	7.94	7.90	7.88	7.89	7.81	7.90	7.78
June 3 close.	9.03 t		8.25 t		8.02 t		7.95 n		7.89 t		7.86 t	
Week's range.	9.05	8.86	8.33	8.13	8.10	7.90	8.06	7.83	7.99	7.76	7.96	7.81
Previous week.	8.97	8.66	8.34	7.86	8.12	7.66	8.08	7.90	7.98	7.60	7.98	7.58
Wk. June 4-'38	8.11	7.67	7.16	7.70	8.18	7.73	7.74	8.23	7.77	8.25	7.81	
Contract range	9.13	7.00	8.34	7.26	8.12	7.26	8.06	7.29	7.99	7.36	7.98	7.54
Contract range	9.13	7.00	8.34	7.26	8.12	7.26	8.06	7.29	7.99	7.36	7.98	7.54
Traded week ended Friday, June 2, 369,500 bales; previous week, 646,500; year ago, 738,400.												

	July		September		Dec.	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Wheat:						
May 29.	78 1/2	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78 1/2	78
May 30.			Holiday			
May 31.	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	80	79 1/2
June 1.	79 1/2	77 1/2	79	77 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
June 2.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
June 3.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	78 1/2	78 1/2
June 3 close.	77 1/2 t		8.02 t		7.95 n	
Week's range.	79 1/2	77 1/2	8.07	7.94	7.89	7.86 t
Previous week.	8.97	8.66	8.34	7.86	8.12	7.66
Week June 4, 1938	72	67	73	67	68	67
Contract range	79 1/2	66	79 1/2	67	80	74 1/2
Traded week ended Friday, June 2, 96,301,000 bushels; previous week, 176,444,000; year ago, 120,258,000.						

Traded week ended Friday, June 2, 96,301,000 bushels; previous week, 176,444,000; year ago, 120,258,000.

Weekly Range

	Week Ended			Week Ended			
	June 3, 1939	May 27, 1939	Contract	June 4, 1938	Range	June 4, 1938	
Corn:							
High	Low	Last	High	Low	Date	High	Low
July	52	50%	50%	52	51	57%	53%
Sept.	53 1/2	52	52 1/2	53 1/2	51	58 1/2	54 1/2
Dec.	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	51	56 1/2	52 1/2
*Bushels traded	21,484,000			31,079,000			26,855,000

	Week Ended			Week Ended			
	June 3, 1939	May 27, 1939	Contract	June 4, 1938	Range	June 4, 1938	
Oats:							
July	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2 t	34 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	25 1/2
Sept.	33 1/2	32	32 1/2	33 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	25 1/2
Dec.	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2 t	34 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	25 1/2
*Bushels traded	8,435,000			14,239,000			3,785,000

	Week Ended			Week Ended			
	June 3, 1939	May 27, 1939	Contract	June 4, 1938	Range	June 4, 1938	
Rye:							
July	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 t	54 1/2	51 1/2	54 1/2	49 1/2
Sept.	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2 t	55 1/2	52 1/2	55 1/2	50 1/2
Dec.	56	55 1/2	55 1/2 t	56	53 1/2	56	50
*Bushels traded	4,945,000			9,379,000			1,422,000

	Coffee-D (Santos No. 4):			Coffee-A (No. 7) Old Contract:		
	July	Sept.	Dec.	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	6.15	6.00	6.03 t	6.24	6.02	7.20
Sept.	6.14	6.04	6.08 n	6.25	6.09	7.10
Dec.	6.25	6.12	6.13 n	6.31	6.16	6.76
Mar.	6.33	6.20	6.19 n	6.35	6.19	6.41
May, 1940	6.32	6.19	6.23 t	6.40	6.24	6.42
Contracts traded	126			164		134

	Coffee-A (No. 7) New Contract:			Hides—Old Contract:		
	July	Sept.	Dec.	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	4.37 n			4.33	4.30	4.83
Sept.	4.41 n			4.33	4.22	4.75
Dec.	4.45	4.25	4.25 n	4.46	4.19	4.40
Mar.	4.44 n			4.52	4.43	4.43
May, 1940	4.49 n			4.50	4.41	4.41
Contracts traded	1			10		37

	Sugar—No. 3 ("U.S. S."):			Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):		
	July	Sept.	Dec.	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	1.99	1.97	1.97 b	2.00	1.96	2.21
Sept.	2.03	2.01	2.01 b	2.05	1.99	2.26
Jan.	2.01	1.99	1.98 b	2.02	1.96	2.04
Mar.	2.05	2.02	2.02 b	2.02	2.00	2.06
May	2.02	1.96	1.96 b	2.02	1.96	2.05
Contracts traded	420			666		880

	Cocao:			Hides—New Contract:		
	July	Sept.	Dec.	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	4.40	4.23	4.23 t	4.41	4.21	5.90
Sept.	4.53	4.36	4.36 t	4.50	4.34	5.68
Dec.	4.65	4.52	4.52 t	4.70	4.55	5.22
Mar.	4.60	4.50	4.58 n	4.60	4.58	4.60
May, 1940	4.78	4.68	4.68 t	4.86	4.68	4.94
Contracts traded	536			1,731		998

	Hides—Old Contract:			Hides—New Contract:		
June	Sept.	Dec.	June	Sept.	Dec.	

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Canadian Electric Power Production

Continued from Page 803

stations (Table I) last year was 6 per cent below the high record for 1937 largely because of a 21.4 per cent decrease in deliveries to electric boilers. Except for 1937, however, last year's figure was the highest on record, being nearly 48 per cent greater than that for 1929. The trend of firm power consumption (total production minus exports and deliveries to electric boilers) since 1919 is shown by the chart on Page 803. Figures prior to 1924 are partly estimated.

A break-down of the amount of power generated by municipal and private plants in 1938 is not as yet available. In 1937, 73.4 per cent of the total was supplied by private plants, as compared with 82.9 per cent for 1936, 78.8 per cent for 1933, the record high point and with less than 70 per cent during the Twenties. As was previously noted, a considerable portion of the energy generated by private stations is sold to municipal distributing systems.

TABLE II. CAPITAL EMPLOYED
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Comm. Stations	Munic. Stations
Total.....	614,918	342,009
1928.....	956,920	369,960
1929.....	1,055,732	385,771
1930.....	1,132,200	414,310
1931.....	1,229,989	785,915
1932.....	1,355,887	880,013
1933.....	1,386,532	913,947
1934.....	1,430,852	956,382
1935.....	1,459,821	962,263
1936.....	1,483,117	957,467
1937.....	1,497,330	979,950
Total.....	5,100,218	3,157,390

*For commercial stations, \$667,523,000 represent capital employed in generation, \$241,491,000 in transmission and distribution and \$64,936,000 in office buildings, sites, etc. The corresponding figures for municipal plants were \$231,950,000, \$252,816,000 and \$32,615,000, respectively.

Despite the high level of demand in 1937, the ratio of production to maximum capacity was only 51.6 per cent for hydraulic plants and 21.6 per cent for fuel stations, or 50.3 per cent for all stations. Obviously the rate fell below the 50 per cent mark in 1938, as capacity was increased and production declined. In 1933, the rate of operations was only 37 per cent, but since that year new installations have increased at a much slower pace than a gain of nearly 60 per cent in consumer demand. In 1928, on the other hand, the industry was operating at 51.2 per cent of capacity. While a rate of 100 per cent is impossible, it is apparent that Canada's present power equipment could accommodate a much higher level of consumption, if only new or increased demand did not spring up in the "wrong" places.

Major factors in the marked expansion in demand in recent years have been a sharp increase in the use of electricity for

electric boilers in the paper industry, the boom in the mining industry and the steady growth in domestic or household demand. Since 1933, as shown by Table I, deliveries to electric boilers have accounted for more than 20 per cent of the total output, excluding exports, the peak being reached in 1936 when the figure was

of consumers are given in Table III, which is self-explanatory.

Total domestic consumption first exceeded 2,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1937. Each customer used 1,338 kilowatt-hours while the per capita consumption was 181 kilowatt-hours. Although the average consumption for domestic use is much higher in Canada than in the United States, aggregate domestic sales in Cana-

duce increased consumption, particularly the first, tend to greatly increase the kilowatt-hour consumption and reduce the average cost per kilowatt-hour, although they may increase the connected load by only a fraction of the rate of consumption increase." An important factor in the low revenue per kilowatt-hour in Manitoba, for example, is the flat rate for water heaters in Winnipeg. At times electricity has even been supplied free for certain types of domestic appliances.)

Municipal stations, on the whole, supply electricity to users at lower rates than private plants, the latter of course having to pay a sizable tax bill. For very

Table IV. Domestic Service—1937

No. of Customers	Av. Bill Per 100	Av. Per Year	Consumption By Domestic Ser.			
			Per Cust. Kw.Hr.	Per Tot. Priv. Kw.Hr.	% of Dominion Consump.	Dom. Ser. Consump.
Province.	Total.	Pop.				
P. E. Island.....	4,545	4.89	\$33,59	6.84	491	24 34.2 1
Nova Scotia.....	58,165	10.73	26,40	4.84	545	58 7.1 1.6
New Brunswick.....	41,604	9.46	26,87	4.76	565	53 4.8 1.2
Quebec.....	407,155	12.99	9,92	3.06	652	85 2.2 13.2
Ontario.....	660,262	17.79	26,84	1.51	1,779	316 13.3 58.5
Manitoba.....	76,516	10.67	40,81	1.03	3,963	423 17.9 15.1
Saskatchewan.....	46,630	4.97	39,73	4.98	798	40 25.3 1.8
Alberta.....	61,121	7.86	30,52	5.28	578	45 15.7 1.8
B. C. and Yukon.....	144,130	19.09	26,22	2.81	933	178 7.5 6.7
Total.....	1,500,218	13.50	26,17	1.96	1,338	181 7.8 100.0

29.2 per cent. About 75 per cent of all secondary power goes to the pulp and paper industry, which also takes about 20 per cent of all firm power.

Because of the abundance of cheap power, nearly all manufacturing industries are highly electrified so that the improvement in general business activity over the 1933 low point naturally resulted in larger loads. At the same time, the per cent of total power equipment driven by electricity has shown an upward trend, with few interruptions. In 1936, the latest year for which this information is available, elec-

TABLE III. REVENUE AND CONSUMPTION BY GROUPS

	1937.	1936.	1933.
Total.....	\$143,547	\$135,865	\$117,532
Domestic service.....	39,253	38,399	35,954
P. C. of total.....	27.3	28.3	30.6
Commercial light.....	23,109	22,225	19,414
P. C. of total.....	16.1	16.4	16.6
Power (small).....	9,501	8,952	8,922
P. C. of total.....	6.6	6.6	7.0
Power (large).....	66,351	61,144	49,143
P. C. of total.....	46.6	45.2	41.8
Street lighting.....	4,752	4,774	4,707
P. C. of total.....	3.4	3.5	4.0
CONSUMPTION:			
Total.....	23,846	23,829	16,356
Domestic service.....	2,007	1,887	1,650
P. C. of total.....	8.4	7.9	10.1
Commercial light.....	958	871	747
P. C. of total.....	4.0	3.7	4.6
Power (small).....	500	483	390
P. C. of total.....	1.1	2.0	2.4
Power (large).....	19,801	17,864	9,774
P. C. of total.....	83.0	75.0	59.8
Street lighting.....	192	190	185
P. C. of total.....	.8	.8	1.1

*Thousands of dollars. \$Millions of kilowatt hours; line losses and free service not shown separately.

tric motors accounted for 78.6 per cent of all power in manufacturing industries. This compared with 77.9 per cent in 1935, 78.5 per cent in 1934, 74.7 per cent in 1929 and 61.3 per cent in 1923.

Consumption statistics by various classes

da represent a considerably smaller proportion of total electricity sales.

Detailed domestic service statistics are given in Table IV. Attention is called to the high consumption and low rates in the Provinces with little or no coal—Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba—but with plenty of water power. Many other interesting comparisons are brought to light by this table. Manitoba, for example, with the lowest average rate, has at the same time the highest average bill per year. This Province, which has about the same number of customers per 100 population as Nova Scotia, accounts for 15.1 per cent of the Dominion domestic service consumption as compared with only 1.6 per cent for Nova Scotia. (Nova Scotia, Alberta and Saskatchewan are Canada's leading coal producers.)

Rates and Revenue Per Kw. Hr.

Rate reductions and increased use of low-cost power for water heaters, refrigeration, etc., have resulted in a downward trend in the revenue per kilowatt hour. For domestic service, the average for the entire country dropped below the 2-cent mark in 1937 for the first time, showing a decrease of 15 per cent since 1930. This decrease, however, has been more than offset by rising demand, and total revenues from domestic service have risen steadily, except in 1933, when a slight setback occurred. (Methods of charging for service, differing among the various Provinces, affect the average revenue per kilowatt-hour. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics points out that "flat-rate charges and sliding scales, which in-

horsepower load used 100 hours, equivalent to 1,864 kilowatt-hours, were as follows: Montreal, \$58.58; Toronto, \$41.35; Vancouver, \$37.28; Winnipeg, \$43.50. It will be noted that Vancouver, supplied by a private plant, has the lowest power rate for these four cities. For very large amounts, however, it is found that Toronto has the smallest bill. Such variations show the difficulty of presenting briefly a fair picture of Canada's rate structure. Even greater variations are found when bills for the many small Canadian cities are studied.

In connection with differences between private and public rates it is interesting to note that Julian C. Smith, president of

Saturday, June 3

Transactions on the Montreal Exchange

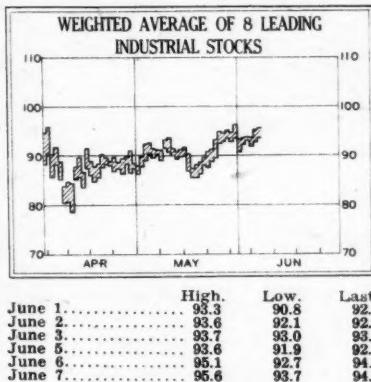
Week Ended

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	STOCK EXCHANGE BANK STOCKS	CURB MARKET STOCKS	CURB MARKET MINING STOCKS
Sales. High. Low. Last.	Sales. High. Low. Last.	Sales. High. Low. Last.	Sales. High. Low. Last.	Sales. High. Low. Last.	Sales. High. Low. Last.
5 Agnew pf. 110 110 110	35 Dom T pf o 75 75 75	13 Mtl Tel. 55 55 55	4 Can Nat. *167 *166 *167	860 Ford A ... 20 19 19%	13,200 Francoeur .27 .23 .26
50 A P Grain. 1 1/2 1 1/2	40 Dom Tex. 63 63 63	1,000 Mtl Tr 1 pf 95% 95% 95%	92 Com 9 85 9	600 Inspiration .26 .30 .30	600 Inspiration .26 .30 .30
65 A P Grn pf 17 17 17	6 Dom Tx pf 155 155 155	300 Mtl Tram A 70% 70% 70%	232 Mtl 212 211 211	47,700 M'Kenzie Th'que .34% 30 34%	47,700 M'Kenzie Th'que .34% 30 34%
425 Algoma ... 10 10 10	125 Dryden ... 3% 3% 3%	69 Mtl Tram. *68 *68 *68	92 Scotia 302 301 302	522 L'eben Sh're ... 40% 40% 40%	522 L'eben Sh're ... 40% 40% 40%
4736 Asbes ... 23% 22 23%	10 East Dair. 55 55 55	2,491 St. Cas. 100 100 100	83 Royal 187 187 187	3,200 Lebel ... 40% 40% 40%	3,200 Lebel ... 40% 40% 40%
236 A Brew. ... 16% 16% 16%	42 Galt. 55 55 55	527 St. Cas. 50 50 48	116 Int Ut B. ... 50 50 50	1,950 Macamic ... 4.90 4.70 4.70	1,950 Macamic ... 4.90 4.70 4.70
15 A Brew. pf.113 112 112 113	200 Fam. 55 55 55	15 Nia Wire. 17 17 17	35 LakeSt.John. 11 11 11	110 McIntyre ... 5.27 *57% *58	110 McIntyre ... 5.27 *57% *58
1,490 Bathurst ... 7 6 6	200 Fam. 55 55 55	2,337 Noranda ... 80 79 80	175 M'KenzieAir ... 65 65 65	522 MacLaren Air ... 10% 10% 10%	522 MacLaren Air ... 10% 10% 10%
75 B'w Gr. ... 90 80 80	200 Fam. 55 55 55	390 Ogilvie ... 27% 27% 27%	225 Abitibi pf. ... 45 45 45	405 Massey pf. 45 39 42	405 Massey pf. 45 39 42
200 B'w pf. 17 17 17	200 Fam. 55 55 55	5 Ogilvie pf. 15% 15% 15%	225 Alumin. 131% 128% 128%	64 McCall pf. *90 *87% *87%	64 McCall pf. *90 *87% *87%
77 Bell ... 177 176 176	214 Gatineau ... 14% 14% 14%	100 Ott Elec Ry. 6% 6% 6%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	522 Beaumont B. 2 2 2	522 Beaumont B. 2 2 2
3,284 Brazil ... 10% 10% 10%	214 Gatineau pf. 94% 94% 94%	100 Ott Elec Ry. 6% 6% 6%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	62 Melch pf. ... 6% 6% 6%	62 Melch pf. ... 6% 6% 6%
765 B C Pw. ... 27% 26% 27%	340 Gatineau rts 4% 4% 4%	100 Ott Pw. 15% 15% 15%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	130 Mitchell pf. ... 10% 10% 10%	130 Mitchell pf. ... 10% 10% 10%
75 Bruch ... 3% 3% 3%	755 Galt. 5% 5% 5%	50 Pemmans ... 39 39 39	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	35 Moore Corp. 38% 38% 38%	35 Moore Corp. 38% 38% 38%
2,110 Bldg Pro. ... 15% 15% 15%	495 Gurd. 6% 6% 6%	35 Regent ... 2% 2% 2%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	475 Penob. O'reille 1.50 1.42 1.42	475 Penob. O'reille 1.50 1.42 1.42
405 Builo ... 24 23% 24	465 Gypsum ... 5% 5% 5%	305 Price ... 12% 11% 11%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	3,661 Perron Ipf105 105 105	3,661 Perron Ipf105 105 105
1,141 Can Cem. ... 8 8	465 H Bridge ... 1.1% 1.0% 1.0%	305 Price pf. 42 42 42	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	100 Pick Cr. 4.85 4.85 4.85	100 Pick Cr. 4.85 4.85 4.85
296 Can Cm pf. 98% 95% 95%	511 Brdg pf. 32% 31% 32%	308 Que Pow. 18% 17% 18%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	200 Pioneer ... 2.25 2.25 2.25	200 Pioneer ... 2.25 2.25 2.25
440 Can N S. ... 1.85 1.85 1.85	1,400 Hollinger ... 15% 14% 14%	308 Que Pow. 18% 17% 18%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	2,450 Preston ... 1.05 1.33 1.33	2,450 Preston ... 1.05 1.33 1.33
845 Can S S. ... 1.85 1.85 1.85	35 H Smith pf. 94% 94% 94%	308 Regent ... 2% 2% 2%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	500 Que Gold ... 43 43 43	500 Que Gold ... 43 43 43
26 Dom Brnz. ... 32% 31% 32%	700 Hud B Mta. 32% 31% 32%	1,400 St. L Gpaf. 10% 10% 10%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	225 Sylvanian ... 3.40 3.25 3.25	225 Sylvanian ... 3.40 3.25 3.25
75 Dom Coal pf. 18% 18% 18%	3,882 Michell ... 50% 48% 48%	570 St. L Flour. 22% 22% 22%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	100 Tech H. 4% 4% 4%	100 Tech H. 4% 4% 4%
31 Dom Coal. ... 6% 6% 6%	600 Nicki pf. 5% 5% 5%	320 Steel ... 7% 7% 7%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	12,600 Thom Cad. ... 1.13 1.13 1.13	12,600 Thom Cad. ... 1.13 1.13 1.13
75 Alcohol B. ... 2% 1.9% 2%	2,356 Int Pete. ... 2% 2% 2%	275 Steel pf. ... 7% 7% 7%	63 CN Pw. 10% 10% 10%	2,100 Can Mal. ... 1.13 1.	

Financial Markets: Strength in High Grade Bonds Probably Bullish Factor

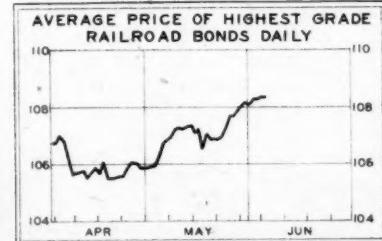
STOCK prices have advanced moderately during the past week and a number of issues have established new high records for the second quarter. Bond prices have also improved moderately.

Prices declined moderately last Thursday, apparently on news of the Russian rejection of the Anglo-French alliance. No large amount of stock was brought out on the decline, however, and next day a recovery set in. After stabilizing temporarily on Saturday and Monday another advance set in which continued through the remainder of the week except for a slight and irregular reaction Wednesday afternoon.



The best gains of the week were in Inland Steel, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Union Carbide, American Can, Liggett & Myers and Eastman Kodak. The motor stocks, United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, Continental Can, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Corn Products, the coppers and the utilities made relatively little improvement.

Business news received in the financial district during the week was mixed in character but with a small preponderance of favorable items. It was at least in marked contrast to the pronounced pessimism which has characterized financial sentiment over recent weeks. Favorable news included reports of a continued high level of activity in the building industry, a further slight improvement in car loadings and reports of rather better conditions in the steel industry with an advance in steel scrap prices.



	June.	May.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
1.....	108.07	105.84	106.74	107.48	105.70
2.....	108.24	105.89	106.89	107.50	105.68
3.....	108.24	105.99	106.74	107.80	106.09
4.....	108.32	107.01	106.32	107.74	106.19
5.....	108.33	106.78	106.84	107.84	106.21
6.....	108.33	106.83	106.26	107.84	106.21
27.....	107.92	106.01	107.40	107.27	107.33
28.....	108.06	105.84	107.08	107.43	107.43
29.....	108.06	105.89	107.43	107.43	107.37
30.....	108.14	106.73	106.73	107.37	107.37

On the unfavorable side was a fairly sharp decline in motor output, which had, however, been expected. Another unfavorable item was the announcement that Eastern railroads were planning to cut passenger fares. The decision to adopt a sliding-scale reduction constitutes a reversal of the policy formerly maintained by most Eastern roads, and the change suggests that competition is going to have to be met primarily by lower rates. As a development directly influencing railroad

earnings, this step is probably of minor importance, but it emphasizes the difficulty of the problems which confront the railroads as a result of increasing competition.

Developments in the foreign situation have had comparatively little influence on the course of security prices. Hitler's remarks on the so-called British encirclement threat against Germany at the war veterans' assembly at Kassel are apparently not regarded as important. Little attention was paid likewise to the British refusal to accept the Russian plan to guarantee the territorial integrity of the smaller Balkan States.

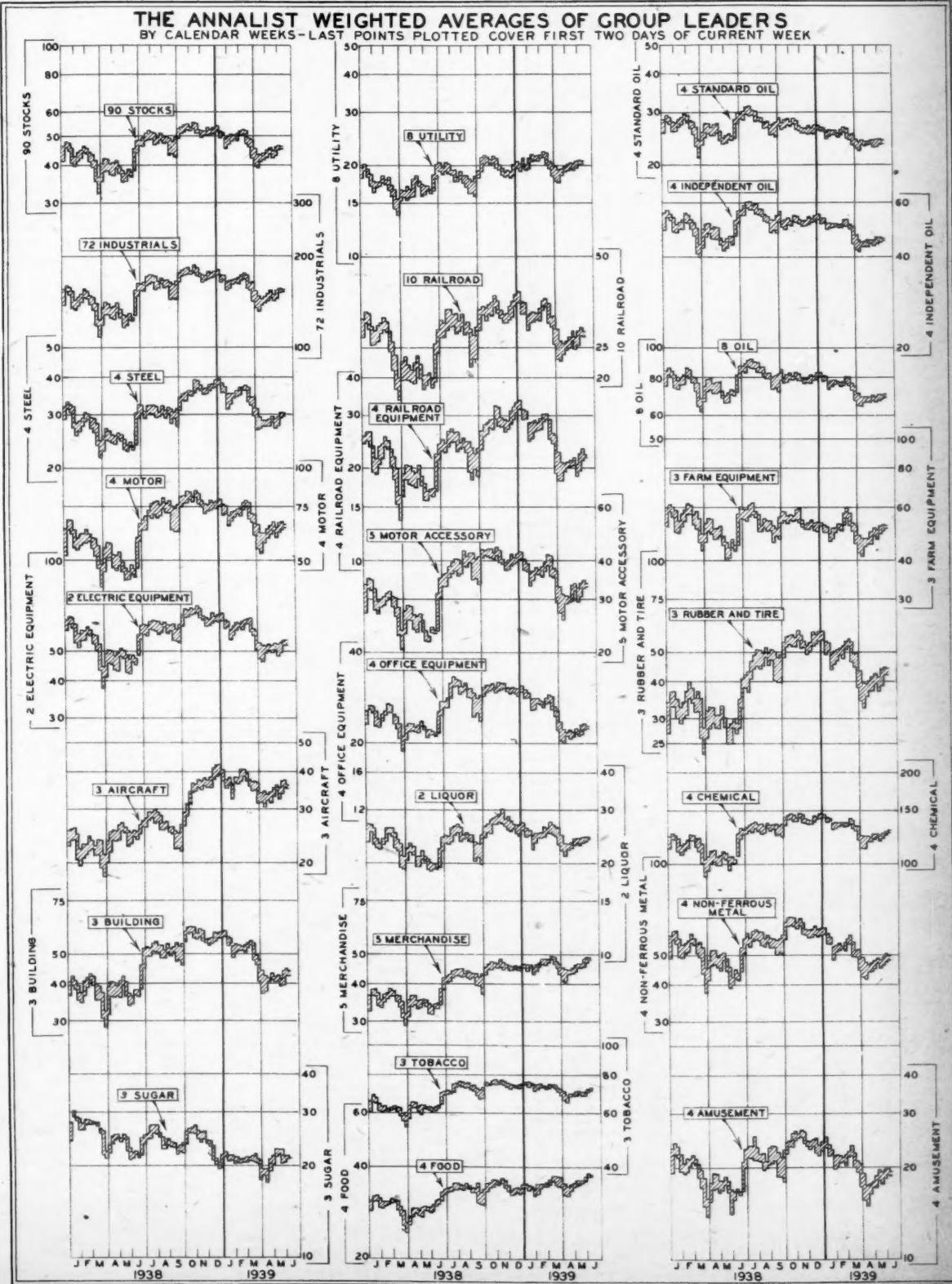
Bond prices have continued to advance during the week, and a number of averages of high-grade issues established new high records. Most second and lower grade bonds, however, are still below the best levels reached in the first quarter. The strength of high-grade bonds is, of course, to be regarded as a favorable factor in the stock market outlook, since in the past no really serious decline in stock prices has set in without a downturn developing first in the bond market.

The fact that stocks did not decline on the Russian news and their ability to renew their advance afterward are favorable elements in the market's behavior

from a technical standpoint. The market, however, has continued very dull. A number of important supply points will have to be encountered before a really extensive advance can take place. It seems doubtful whether the market has exhibited enough vigor on the recent recovery to warrant the hope that it will be able to push through the supply levels established during the past seven months without the support of some more definitely favorable development in the business world.

If a pronounced business recovery sets in some time during the next two or three months, this would probably give sufficient support to enable prices to push up into new high ground. Seasonal tendencies are rather favorable during the next three months.

M. C.



THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote:
*Subject to revision. Revised. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table.

RAILROAD STATISTICS WEEKLY (27)

	P. C. Depar-
Week ended	5-Year Ave-
May 27:	Average From (1934-38) Ave.
Tot. load'gs.	627,674 644,752 - 2.6
Grain & pr.	33,904 28,878 +17.4
Coal & coke	105,191 118,992 -11.6
Forest prod.	29,763 30,113 -2.2
Manuf. prod.	404,440 413,570 -2.2
Year to date:	
Tot. load'gs.	12,194,408 12,897,120 -5.4
Grain & pr.	665,459 621,669 +7.0
Coal & coke	2,305,519 2,781,892 -17.1
Forest prod.	567,141 580,552 -2.3
Manuf. prod.	8,128,693 8,351,773 -2.7
Fr. car sur.	
Apr. 15-30	265,414 261,852 +1.4
F.C. freight car serv.	
Mar. 1	86.5 86.2 +0.3
F.C. locom. serv. May 1	80.6 79.9 +0.9
Year to Apr. 30:	
Gross rev.	1,179,892 1,165,031 +1.3
Exp.	964,756 939,840 +2.7
Taxes	114,069 97,830 +16.6
Rate of return on invest.	"Fair"
Yr. to Apr. 30:	5.75 -67.1
East. Dist.	1.89 5.75 -64.0
South. Dist.	2.07 5.75 -64.0
West. Dist.	0.62 5.75 -89.2
U. S.	1.55 5.75 -73.0

*Thousands of dollars.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

(Average daily barrels; excluding "hot" or illegally produced oil)	
*Burr. of Mines May 27, May 28.	
Texas— Calculations.	1939 1938
Panhandle	70,000 65,050
North	86,500 74,200
W. Cent.	31,700 27,500
West	234,150 177,750
E. Cent.	97,550 92,550
East	446,250 362,500
S. W.	259,200 203,900
Coastal	236,650 184,300
Total U. S.	1,406,100 1,462,000 1,187,800
Oklahoma	455,800 449,750 439,650
Kansas	152,000 161,750 143,550
North La.	261,600 { 72,850 78,450
Coastal La.	55,100 41,500
Arkansas	52,900 55,100 41,500
Illinois	159,700 222,300 { 139,800
Eastern	102,900 99,250
Michigan	50,000 63,850 53,250
Wyoming	64,200 60,700 51,850
Montana	16,100 14,650 13,300
Colorado	5,200 3,950 3,950
New Mex.	115,500 110,500 90,400
California	582,600 613,500 677,700
Total U. S.	3,425,200 3,585,250 3,098,650

*Effective April. *Excluding Illinois.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES WEEKLY (11)

	May 31, 1939	May 24, 1939	Junel, 1938
Manufacturing	30	53	41
Wholesale	23	38	18
Retail	135	140	156
Construction	13	10	18
Com'l service	9	11	4
Total U. S.	210	252	237
Regions:			
New England	13	21	25
Middle Atlantic	84	110	96
E. North Central	37	48	52
W. North Central	13	14	11
South Atlantic	16	16	9
E. South Central	6	7	9
W. South Central	12	11	15
Mountain	9	2	2
Pacific	16	23	18
Total U. S.	210	252	237

DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS WEEKLY (1)

	Reported in Railway Age of:	June 3, 1939	May 27, 1939	June 4, 1938	
Locomotives	20	20	20	20	
Rails (tons)	2,000				
5					
DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS MONTHLY (1)					
(As reported by The Railway Age)					
May	Apr.	May	May	May	
1939	1939	1939	1938	1938	
Passenger cars	55				
Freight cars	2,056	2,695	6,124		
Locomotives	51	19	5		
Rails (tons)	11,000	86,127	10,967		
Struc. stl. (tons)	660				

THE ANNALIST CYCLICAL PRICE INDEX

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Mar. 20	60.3	52.1	84.1	60.2
Apr. 5	55.6	51.7	84.6	59.4
Apr. 12	59.1	51.2	81.1	59.2
Apr. 19	58.7	50.5	79.6	59.0
Apr. 26	58.4	51.2	78.5	58.4
May 3	60.5	50.9	77.5	57.5
May 10	61.4	50.8	76.4	57.8
May 17	61.5	49.8	75.6	57.0
May 24	62.0	49.1	75.3	56.8
May 31	61.2	48.0	74.7	56.5
June 7	61.5	47.7	74.2	56.8

STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)

	Per ton, at Pittsburgh
Week Ended	
June 3, 1939	May 27, 1938

Heavy melting, aver. of daily quotations \$14.25 \$14.25 \$11.15

Business Statistics

BANK DEBIT—COMMERCIAL LOAN RATIO—COMPONENTS (Debits in 140 cities outside New York; debits and loans in millions of dollars)

1938.	Total.	Days.	Bank Debts	Average	Seasonal	Seasonally	Commercial Loans	Trimestral
May	16,013	25	641	97.2	659	Adjusted.	Total.	Moving
1939.							10.83	10.75
January	17,806	25	712	100.8	706		3,800	5,624
February	15,111	22	687	99.3	692		3,760	5,565
March	18,163	27	673	97.4	691		3,792	5,612
April	16,832	25	673	96.9	695		3,848	5,695
May	17,763	26	683	97.2	703		3,839	5,682

*Prior to July, 1938, total all other loans adjusted for seasonal variation; thereafter commercial, industrial and agricultural loans have been equated to the old, seasonally adjusted series by multiplying by 1.48. *Subject to revision. *Revised.

NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS (Average daily; adjusted for seasonal variation)

1938.	Total.	Days.	New Phila.	Cleve.	Rich.	At.	Chi.	St. Minne-	Kan.	San		
Apr.	335	733	420	271	390	320	993	217	264	270	340	520
1939.												
Jan.	656	1,234	774	520	650	780	1,573	445	319	434	452	1,131
Feb.	698	1,197	740	479	738	634	1,815	389	331	449	468	759
Mar.	507	1,160	703	520	644	1,661	1,634	242	417	442	750	
Apr.	523	1,081	632	507	634	1,561	1,871	362	327	420	413	784

*Tennessee estimated.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

	(In 37 States; millions of dollars)
1938.	Residential.
May	283.2
1939.	83.2
1938.	Fac-tories.
May	8.6
1939.	19.2
1938.	Com-mercial.
May	78.5
1939.	43.7
1938.	Pub-lic Works.
May	11.8
1939.	All Other.
1938.	38.2

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF AND PUBLIC WORKS

(Thousands of dollars; — excess of credits)

1938.	Relief.	Public Works.	Ag.	Home Owners.	Total.
January	129,257	69,335	39,630	12,598	250,620
February	128,844	68,841	49,171	14,634	262,490
March	172,662	68,484	57,966	21,102	338,214
April	170,836	60,684	101,178	20,882	353,620
May	183,093	73,317	67,205	17,947	341,567
June	189,913	73,221	59,707	15,483	343,324
July	190,243	73,022	59,826	13,368	367,034
August	221,282	88,022	77,377	9,032	389,724
September	219,973	93,996	85,900	7,713	380,447
October	232,454	97,434	88,398	12,882	431,139
November					

24 THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	1939					1938				
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	May	Apr.	
Freight carloadings	76.5	80.1	79.3	82.8	84.2	84.2	69.3	69.7		
Miscellaneous	74.9	78.0	77.3	79.1	81.0	80.9	65.0	64.9		
Other	79.6	84.4	83.2	90.3	90.7	90.8	77.8	79.2		
Elec. power production	199.2	198.3	97.8	96.3	99.3	98.9	91.1	90.6		
Manufacturing	*81.5	90.2	90.3	95.3	101.7	102.7	59.4	59.4		
Steel ingot produc.	61.0	64.3	66.6	68.7	73.8	84.8	95.0	37.8	41.2	
Pig iron production	56.8	70.3	82.2	81.2	84.2	91.9	85.4	40.9	47.4	
Textiles	+101.7	115.7	112.2	115.4	121.5	115.6	81.1	74.7		
Cotton consumption	110.2	123.0	120.8	124.0	128.4	123.4	86.8	79.3		
Wool consumption	87.3	124.6	117.3	119.7	146.3	132.1	78.7	58.8		
Silk consumption	55.7	59.5	68.7	66.7	73.7	71.9	75.7	64.0	69.4	
Rayon consumption	107.5	110.0	109.9	109.8	104.7	89.2	66.5	68.5		
Boot and shoe prod.	+112.5	129.7	126.3	138.2	139.1	140.4	110.0	109.0		
Automobile prod.	77.5	86.7	93.7	99.8	104.8	114.5	46.9	46.1		
Lumber production	72.6	69.1	72.3	84.0	76.0	68.3	59.6	57.6		
Cement production	74.3	71.4	64.1	72.1	71.6	58.7	56.5			
Mining	76.7	77.6	78.2	76.4	74.6	75.3	64.9	72.0		
Zinc production	75.0	72.7	71.3	73.4	78.8	73.4	64.6	66.2		
Lead	80.2	87.4	91.9	82.4	66.3	79.0	65.5	83.7		
Combined Index	*86.6	90.1	80.7	92.3	95.0	95.2	73.8	74.1		

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THE ANNALIST INDEX OF WORLD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1928=100; adjusted for seasonal variation)

	Same Month										
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Prev. Year.	1938	1937	
World:	1939	1939	1939	1939	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	
Including U. S. A.	*102.2	*106.4	106.0	105.9	105.6	101.7	93.5				
Not including U.S.A.	*122.1	*122.4	120.8	118.2	116.7	116.0					
Belgium	*74.0	*73.6	*72.2	73.3	75.0	74.7	62.9				
Canada	97.8	96.9	97.0	108.3	108.8	96.8	93.6				
Chile											
Denmark	154.0	151.3	147.3	147.3	146.0	146.0	146.0				
Finland	163.1	159.5	159.5	142.6	152.2	143.8	159.9				
France	92.0	90.0	88.0	87.7	86.7	83.0	86.6				
Germany**	137.9	140.3	136.6	131.7	123.2	129.6	127.2				
Italy	118.2	*116.6	115.2	113.0	112.5	108.3	112.9				
Japan											
Netherlands	109.5	103.2	103.3	106.6	105.9	101.6	103.5				
Norway	144.7	140.7	141.2	141.6	142.7	148.6	136.6				
Poland	130.7	127.4	121.2	122.9	121.3	119.3	122.7				
Sweden	168.4	167.0	164.2	162.7	162.7	159.9	167.0				
United Kingdoms	*116.2	*113.0	*111.9	*111.4	*107.6	*108.7	110.8	111.4			
United States	83.5	89.0	89.0	91.7	94.4	93.5	87.1	60.9			

*Excluding Russia. **General business activity. †Month in previous year corresponding to most recent month shown; revised data. **Beginning July, 1938, including Austria.

A description and back figures of the revised indices of world industrial production appeared on pages 731, 732 and 747 of THE ANNALIST of May 25, 1939. Back figures for individual countries (including those that have been revised) may be obtained on request from THE ANNALIST; as these will probably not, however, be available before the end of June, requests for them will be held without acknowledgment until the data become available.

26 THE NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Freight Car Loadings		Electric Power		Cotton	
	Car Loadings.	Steel Mill Power	Auto	Lumber	Mill Prod.	Activity.
Effective weights	18	7	25	20	10	10
Adjusted weights	.19	.08	.10	.49	.03	.06
1938.						1.00
May 28.....	63.8	77.9	39.1	90.5	45.9	60.1
June 4.....	65.0	78.9	33.3	89.4	33.0	60.1
June 11....	68.2	77.4	33.4	89.0	41.2	61.6
1939.						76.6
Jan. 7.....	81.9	91.4	80.6	97.7	99.8	124.5
Jan. 14....	78.1	88.0	79.6	95.8	91.7	112.3
Jan. 21....	76.8	92.2	76.7	97.7	95.0	116.4
Jan. 28....	78.4	93.5	74.1	98.8	100.9	119.6
Feb. 4.....	74.6	87.4	74.3	96.6	75.2	117.8
Feb. 11....	73.9	86.8	75.4	97.3	103.2	107.9
Feb. 18....	72.5	86.5	76.4	97.1	92.3	122.7
Feb. 25....	72.4	89.6	74.9	95.4	87.4	120.0
Mar. 4.....	71.7	92.8	75.7	97.5	89.2	125.5
Mar. 11....	74.4	86.1	74.9	98.2	90.2	120.9
Mar. 18....	73.3	86.9	75.5	97.2	86.7	120.0
Mar. 25....	74.4	89.4	74.9	96.0	85.9	122.7
Apr. 1.....	74.3	90.3	74.9	97.5	79.4	124.5
Apr. 8.....	71.8	76.0	72.5	96.4	78.5	121.4
Apr. 15....	71.5	77.5	67.5	95.5	78.2	121.8
Apr. 22....	70.2	78.3	65.7	96.2	79.5	121.4
Apr. 29....	73.2	81.1	63.8	95.8	77.1	124.9
May 6.....	73.8	77.1	63.8	95.5	65.0	126.7
May 13....	72.6	73.5	62.0	95.1	68.3	125.4
May 20....	72.6	86.1	60.6	94.8	78.6	123.2
May 27....	71.9	86.3	66.8	96.3	70.1	117.7
June 3.....		172.3	43.8	127.6
June 10....		*78.1	127.6

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RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

As Estimated by

Week Ended	U. S. Steel. Indep. Total.	Am. Beginn. St. Inst.	Am. Week Ended: Steel. Times.	Iron Mkt.
1938.				
May 30.....	28%	28%	28%	29.0
June 6.....	26%	26%	26%	26.1
June 13....	27%	26%	26%	26.2
1939.				
April 3.....	53%	58	56	51
April 10....	48	56	53	49
April 17....	52%	52	51	49
April 24....	45	53	50	47
April 31....	48	54	50	48
May 8.....	46%	49	48	47
May 15....	42%	49	46%	47
May 22....	42%	48%	45%	45
May 29....	42%	53%	48%	45
June 5.....				52
June 12....				54

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PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS WEEKLY

(Percentage changes from corresponding week of previous year)

Week	Amer. Iron. & Steel. Inst.	Am. Week Ended: Steel. Times.	Iron Mkt.
1939.			
May 27.....	27.6	56.1	44.3
June 3.....	8.4	41.1	53.4
June 10....	24.1	48.6	38.6
June 17....	28.6	41.1	38.6
June 24....	24.1	48.6	38.6
June 31....	24.1	48.6	38.6
July 8.....	24.1	48.6	38.6
July 15....	24.1	48.6	38.6
July 22....	24.1	48.6	38.6
July 29....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Aug. 5.....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Aug. 12....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Aug. 19....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Aug. 26....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Aug. 31....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Sept. 7.....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Sept. 14....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Sept. 21....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Sept. 28....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Oct. 5.....	24.1	48.6	38.6
Oct. 12....	24		

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BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES
ON PARIS

(In francs; average price per day)

1939.				
June.	May.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
1.176.73	176.72	176.76	176.93	176.98
2.176.73	176.73	176.78	176.92	176.98
3.176.74	176.73	176.78	176.90	176.96
29.	176.73	176.79	176.77	176.76
30.	176.73	176.77	176.77	176.76
31.	176.73	176.77	176.77	176.76
Week	1939	1938	High.	Low.
Ended:	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Apr. 22.	176.73	176.71	165.74	158.18
Apr. 29.	176.73	176.71	165.74	158.18
May 6.	176.73	176.72	178.84	162.97
May 13.	176.73	176.72	177.94	177.67
May 20.	176.74	176.73	177.66	177.60
May 27.	176.73	176.73	178.73	178.15
June 3.	176.74	176.73	178.30	178.17

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GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

1939.				
Gold	—	Silver	—	—
Week	Dollar	Equivalent	—	—
Ended	London.	London.	N.Y.	—
Apr. 29.	176.73	176.71	176.71	176.71
High ...	148s 6d	34.75	20d	42%
Low ...	148s 5d	34.75	20d	42%
May 6.	148s 6d	34.76	20d	42%
Low ...	148s 5d	34.75	20d	42%
May 13.	148s 6d	34.76	20d	42%
Low ...	148s 5d	34.75	20d	42%
May 20.	148s 6d	34.76	20d	42%
Low ...	148s 5d	34.75	20d	42%
May 27.	148s 5d	34.75	20d	42%
Low ...	148s 5d	34.75	19d	42%
June 3.	148s 5d	34.76	20d	42%
Low ...	148s 5d	34.75	19d	42%

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Financial News of the Week

NET income of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation in the first quarter of this year was \$5,533,000, the highest for any three months' period since the first quarter of 1936, when profits were \$6,368,000. In the fourth quarter of 1938 net income was \$3,611,000, while in the September period only \$299,000 was earned.

The sharp rise in first-quarter profits reflects higher gross revenues and certain operating economies. Total revenues in the first quarter were \$29,383,000, an increase of 5 per cent as contrasted with revenues in the initial quarter of last year. Like the railroads, most utility companies can increase net profits swiftly whenever total revenues rise.

Earnings of the company for all of last year were only slightly over \$10,000,000, the smallest since the inception of the company with the single exception of 1934. Profits last year, moreover, were 25 per cent below those of 1937 although total revenues declined only 6 per cent.

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the company since 1929.

In the first quarter of this year the Consolidated Edison Company of New York earned \$15,111,000, or \$1.08 a common share, the highest in exactly one year. In the fourth quarter of last year net profits totaled \$8,305,000 while in the three months ended March 31, 1938, \$15,418,000 was earned.

Gross revenues of the company in the first quarter were \$68,700,000, an increase of 2.8 per cent as compared with the first quarter of last year. Second-quarter revenues should make a better comparison with a year ago, since the company has received considerable stimulus from World's Fair visitors to New York City. In fact, in the week ended May 21 electric output of the "Edison" system aggregated 132,900,000 kilowatt-hours, a rise of 12 per cent as compared with the corresponding week in 1938.

For operating statistics of the company since 1929 see THE ANNALIST of Jan. 11, 1939.

The Western Union Company in the first quarter of this year incurred a net loss of \$818,000, the largest since the first quarter of last year and comparing with a deficit of \$90,000 in the fourth quarter of 1938.

Gross revenues of the company in the first quarter were \$21,921,000, only slightly above revenues of \$21,777,000 in the first quarter of last year. There has been little improvement in the company's business since the first three months, according to trade reports. Western Union's gross depends to a large extent upon the state of general business and, in particular, activity in the major markets such as the stock and bond exchanges and the various commodity markets.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Aviation Corporation of New York (5-10-39)—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering an issue of 925,917 shares of \$3 par value common stock.

Of the common shares registered, 650,793 will be offered first to its stockholders, other than the Aviation and Transportation Corporation, through warrants and the unsubscribed portion will be publicly offered through underwriters at the prevailing market price. The remaining 275,124 common shares will be issued to the Aviation and Transportation Corporation.

Underwriters will be Schroder, Rockefeller & Co., Inc., Emanuel & Co. and others to be supplied by amendment.

Proceeds will be used for the payment of a loan from Aviation and Transportation and for an advance to the Aviation Manufacturing Corporation.

The New York City Police Department has revived its aviation unit by awarding the Stinson division of this company a contract for \$34,250 to cover two airplanes. Additional orders are expected. Several

other cities in the Northeast are planning additions to their aviation units, according to trade information.

Boeing Airplane Company (2-1-39)—Unfinished business of the company on March 31 amounted to \$14,924,852, compared with \$14,894,918 on Dec. 31. In the first quarter of the year the company booked \$1,393,903 of new business and made deliveries of \$2,364,169.

Boeing Aircraft, a subsidiary, has announced that it is starting an assembly line system to speed the output of "flying fortress" planes.

Caterpillar Tractor (3-29-39)—The company has announced reduction from a five-day to a four-day week in factory operations.

Continental Motors (4-26-39)—Return to profitable operations in three months ended April 30, 1939, second fiscal quarter, was result of substantially increased sales and material improvement in operating economies. Second quarter sales were up 49 per cent over preceding three months and for first six months of current fiscal year sales were 21.9 per cent ahead of the first half of previous fiscal year. Company went into third fiscal quarter with unfilled orders approximating \$2,800,000 and substantial new orders were said to be in prospect for June and July.

General Baking—With dollar sales so far in current quarter showing a substantial increase over first three months of the year, it is expected company will report net for the period in neighborhood of the 2 cents a common share earned in second quarter of 1938. In first three months of 1939 earnings were \$231,467, or 3 cents a common share, against \$322,817, or 9 cents a share, in same period a year ago.

General Motors (5-25-39)—The Diesel engine division of the company has announced that it has signed contracts with the Navy Department for \$2,500,000 worth of new submarine propelling equipment. The order called for manufacture of twelve main motors and auxiliary propelling apparatus.

Glidden Company (5-25-39)—The company has arranged to refinance \$4,000,000 of notes at lower rates of interest, saving about \$170,000 over the life of the notes, according to a statement to preferred stockholders. Approval by two-thirds of the stock is required.

Goodrich (B. F.) Company (6-1-39)—The company has obtained bank loans aggregating \$18,000,000 at 3 per cent, which, together with cash from the company's treasury, will be used to redeem the \$18,319,200 6 per cent convertible debentures. Latter have been called for redemption Aug. 2 at 103 and accrued interest.

Nu-Enamel Corporations (10-3-36)—Consolidated net sales of the company and its retail stores amounted to \$145,296 in April, a gain of 18 per cent over sales of \$123,000 a year before.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line (7-13-38)—See item under Columbia Gas and Electric.

Selbyring Rubber Company (5-10-39)—Stockholders at a special meeting voted approval of a capital adjustment plan advocated by the management.

Secony-Vacuum Oil (6-1-39)—The company has filed with the SEC a registration statement covering \$50,000,000 of twenty-five-year 3 per cent debentures due on July 1, 1964.

The net proceeds from the sale of the securities are to be used for the redemption on July 21 at 102½ of \$50,000,000 of the company's fifteen-year 3½ per cent debentures due on Oct. 15, 1950. Accrued interest and any balance of funds required to retire the debentures will be provided from the general funds of the company, it is said.

The debentures will be redeemable at the option of the company after thirty days' notice at the following prices, plus accrued interest: If redeemed by June 30, 1944, 105 per cent; thereafter to June 30, 1949, 104; thereafter to June 30, 1954, 103; thereafter to June 30, 1959, 102; thereafter to June 30, 1963, 101; thereafter to Dec. 31, 1963, 100%.

BENEFICIAL INDUSTRIAL LOAN CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Dividends have been declared by the Board of Directors, as follows:

PRIOR PREFERENCE STOCK

\$2.50 Dividend Series of 1938

62½¢ per share

COMMON STOCK

45¢ per share

Both dividends are payable June 30, 1939 to stockholders of record at close of business June 15, 1939.

E. A. BAILEY
Treasurer

Table I. Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation
(Thousands)

Years Ended Dec. 31:	Gross Revenues.	Operating Expenses.	Total Income.	Fixed Charges.	Times Earned.	Net Income.	Earned a Com. Surplus Share for Year.
1929.....	\$100,325	\$54,855	\$40,994	\$8,533	4.64	\$20,114	\$2.49 \$9,533
1930.....	96,130	55,630	35,533	8,987	3.95	26,499	1.76 \$11,125
1931.....	89,404	52,213	33,663	11,284	2.98	22,332	1.66 \$5,312
1932.....	79,155	45,957	29,208	11,968	2.44	17,205	0.96 11,120
1933.....	74,453	45,391	24,138	11,570	2.09	12,497	0.51 5,940
1934.....	77,428	49,671	21,882	12,019	1.82	9,793	0.25 2,941
1935.....	81,169	49,818	24,163	12,116	1.99	11,944	0.43 2,658
1936.....	90,885	56,199	24,753	11,448	2.16	12,223	0.53 1,585
1937.....	98,810	56,913	26,319	11,057	2.23	13,573	0.57 1,493
1938.....	92,968	55,175	23,134	11,401	1.90	10,231	0.31 3,761
<i>Invested Capital on Cap. Property.</i>							
Dec. 31:	\$479,008	6.7	\$470,456	\$109,376	\$11,339	\$449,312	0.39 \$57,118
1929.....	491,566	5.3	465,704	159,376	11,795	d1,813	0.94 55,822
1930.....	540,978	4.1	479,365	158,409	13,625	d28,871	0.51 44,449
1931.....	558,404	3.1	483,125	166,961	9,363	d9,280	0.71 40,852
1932.....	559,041	2.2	477,866	166,668	9,680	2,044	1.10 37,051
1933.....	550,501	1.8	472,627	176,462	19,462	16,838	2.07 15,905
1934.....	553,252	2.2	463,929	177,202	19,159	19,490	2.36 19,024
1935.....	556,776	2.4	474,553	175,911	27,226	26,436	2.39 20,385
1936.....	557,774	2.4	486,165	184,307	22,549	24,865	2.31 19,840
1937.....	556,160	1.8	488,820	182,010	19,502	22,016	2.26 20,677
<i>Deficit.</i>							

No premium will be paid for redemption after that date.

The price at which the debentures are to be offered to the public and the underwriting discounts and commissions are to be supplied by amendment to the registration statement.

To safeguard the company against unforeseen events, "such as a war or public calamity," the Socony prospectus said the company had arranged credit lines with certain banks under which it is entitled, but not obligated, to borrow up to \$500,000 for terms up to five years. This in the event that it might become advisable to withdraw or not complete sale of the issue. The credit lines are revocable by the banks until the close of business on Aug. 21, 1939.

United Engineering and Foundry (5-3-39)—Dismantling of the company's plant at Wooster, Ohio, for shipment to Japan is to begin soon, it was announced last week. The Shibusawa Engineering Company of Japan is to form a company with a capital of 16,000,000 yen. United Engineering and Foundry is to receive 49 per cent of the stock in exchange for its plant. It will contribute no cash, but will supervise construction of the plant in Japan.

Vanadium Corporation (4-26-39)—It appears likely that net income for the first six months will amount to somewhere between 90 cents and \$1 a share, which would compare with net loss of \$5,794 for first half of 1938.

RAILROADS

Eastern Roads—Traffic officials met last week in the office of the Trunk Line Association at 143 Liberty Street, New York, to begin compilation of the reduced round-trip passenger fares to take effect in the East soon as a result of the reductions in tariffs previously announced in behalf of the Eastern railroads. The sliding scales to be used in computing the new fares for points outside New England are expected to add considerably to the work.

Railroad officials believed that the work would be completed in time to put the new rates in effect by the end of the month.

Since the change calls for a reduction in rates the Interstate Commerce Commission and State regulatory commissions are expected to give prompt consent.

Alleghany Corporation (5-25-39)—It is reported that a plan to change the indentures of Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1944 and the 5s of 1949 will be approved by directors and sent to bondholders within the next two weeks. Attorneys were preparing a draft of the proposals, which will require approval of 60 per cent of each issue to become effective. One change would permit use of cash deposited as collateral to be used for purchase and retirement of bonds through open market operations. Another would permit the use of dividends received from Chesapeake Corporation (in liquidation) holdings as income and for the payment of bond interest.

Central Railroad of New Jersey (4-26-39)—Directors of the road have approved a plan for placing 75 per cent of the interest on the carrier's almost \$50,000,000 of first and refunding bonds outstanding on a contingent and cumulative basis. In previous discussions of the plan the company had maintained that taxes imposed by the State of New Jersey had placed it in danger of going into bankruptcy.

The plan is to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval. The Chandler bill for facilitating adjustments of this kind by railroads, as passed in the House, would expedite the Jersey Central's program. As proposed in the Senate, the company would not derive benefit, but a slight change in the measure would extend its scope to the Jersey Central.

Of the bonds affected by the plan, there are \$43,741,000 bearing 5 per cent and \$4,990,000 bearing 4 per cent outstanding, all due in 1987. Interest on the obligations due on April 1 was defaulted.

The Jersey Central has conferred on the plan with insurance companies and savings banks. Approval by holders of 90 per cent of the affected issues is required to make the proposals effective. The plan provides for a committee of not more than seven bondholders' representatives, which is to scrutinize the company's fiscal prospects. The road also announced that it had been

negotiating for a reduction in the annual rentals of \$2,350,604 paid in 1938 for the use of tracks owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. These discussions have not been successful to date.

Placing of the bond interest on a continuing basis would be for the period between Jan. 1 last and Jan. 1, 1944, which arrangement may be terminated on July 1, 1941, or on any subsequent Jan. 1 or July 1 before Jan. 1, 1944, if holders of a majority of the bonds elect.

Chesapeake Corporation (5-1-39)—See item under Alleghany Corporation.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway (3-4-38)—The road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to borrow \$5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for twenty-five years to enable it to buy properties of the railroad of the same name which it succeeds. Part of the property will be conveyed to the applicant for operation, while the remainder will be operated by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Corporation.

The loan would be evidenced by first mortgage 4 per cent bonds. The RFC loan arrangement is pursuant to the plan of reorganization for the Minneapolis & St. Louis, in receivership. The sum of \$2,975,000 of the borrowed money would be used for improvement of the railroad property.

New York, New Haven & Hartford (4-26-39)—Seven interested groups filed last week suggested modifications to the amended plan for reorganization of the road dated Jan. 1.

UTILITIES

American Gas and Electric (3-1-39)—The company reported for the twelve months ended on April 30 a net income of \$12,742,849 after all operating expenses, taxes and other charges. This was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to \$2.36 a share on the company's outstanding common stock, and compares with a net of \$12,488,816, or \$2.30 a share, in the twelve months ended on April 30, 1938.

Gross operating revenues of the system for the period aggregated \$73,772,648, com-

pared with \$73,632,683 in the preceding comparable period. Operating expenses, including taxes, amounted to \$47,967,611, against \$47,647,469 previously.

See also item under Indiana and Michigan Electric Company.

Central Illinois Electric and Gas—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering the intended issue and sale of \$17,750,000 of securities. The statement covered \$14,750,000 first mortgage bonds, series due 1964, at \$3,000,000 serial debentures, due from Dec. 1, 1939, to June 1, 1949, inclusive.

Interest rates on the securities will be disclosed in amendments to the registration statement.

Proceeds from the sale of the issues will be used principally to refund the company's outstanding bonds and notes. The balance will be used for plant improvement.

Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., of Chicago will be the principal underwriter.

Columbia Gas and Electric (6-1-39)—With the SEC and the Department of Justice pressing for a settlement of the question of Columbia Gas's relationship with the Columbia Oil and Gasoline Corporation and, in turn, the latter's control over the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, a new plan is being formulated looking toward divestment of control by the Columbia companies over the pipe line concerns.

Recently the Department of Justice took steps to vacate a consent decree obtained against the Columbia system in January, 1936, which prohibited Columbia Gas and Columbia Oil from "exercising or attempting to exercise any dominion or control over Panhandle Eastern." The department, in its recent action brought in Wilmington, Del., declared that the terms of the consent decree had not been satisfied and requested a complete adjudication of the entire matter.

Indiana and Michigan Electric Company—The SEC has received an application from the company, subsidiary of the American Gas and Electric Company, for exemption from the requirement of filing a declaration in connection with the issue and sale of \$22,500,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds, due June 1, 1969; a \$2,000,000 promissory

Dividends Declared Since Previous Issue and Awaiting Payment of The Annalist

Regular	Hdrr.	Company	Rate. riod. able. Rec.	Hdrr.	Company	Rate. riod. able. ord.	Hdrr.	Company	Rate. riod. able. ord.	Hdrr.	Company	Rate. riod. able. ord.	Hdrr.	Company	Rate. riod. able. Rec.					
Ala Gt So Ry	\$3	6-28	6-9	Indus BA-Tr St Louis 75c	Q	10-2	9-15	Mickelberry F P pf..60	Q	7-1	6-20	Pgh Thrift Corp	17½c	Q	6-30	6-10				
Albany & Sus RR	\$4.50	S	7-1	6-20	Indus BA-Tr St Louis 75c	Q	12-23	12-11	Mid L&S (PHopeOnt) 40c	Q	7-3	6-15	Pocahontas Fuel pf..53	Q	7-1	6-20				
Allen El & Eq . . . . .	.25c	Q	7-1	6-10	Institutional Se Lt (bank group ahs) (1c) Cl A 2½% S	7-1	5-31	Poindexter (H T) & S	Q	6-1	5-20	Poindexter (H T) & S	Q	6-1	6-1					
Allied Chem & Dye	\$1.50	Q	6-20	Int'l Shoe	7-1	6-15	Mid-West Rail Rec \$1pf31	Q	7-1	6-15	Midse Co 6% pf..53	S	6-1	6-1						
Am Agri Chem . . . . .	.35c	Q	6-30	Irving Oil Co Ltd pf..75c	Q	6-1	6-15	Mont Da Utli	Q	7-1	6-15	Pub Svc of N H \$1pf31	Q	6-15	5-31					
Amer Factors Ltd	10c	M	6-10	Jen Cent Pk pf..50c	Q	7-1	6-15	Mont Da Utli	Q	7-1	6-15	Pub Svc of N H \$1pf31	Q	6-15	5-31					
Amer Factors Ltd	10c	M	7-10	Jer C Pk pf..50c	Q	7-1	6-10	Montric & D SB (Mont) 43	Q	7-3	6-15	Real Est Loan Co of Can	Q	7-3	6-16					
Am Toy Wareh Tr A 12½% S	5	6-15	6-1	Krege Dept Srs pf..51	Q	7-1	6-20	Mutual Tel (Hawaii)	20c	6-15	Myers (F E) & Bro	7-5	6-26	6-5						
Am Toy Wareh Tr A 12½% S	5	6-15	6-10	Landend Banking & Loan Co (Hamilton, Ont.)	S	7-1	6-10	Nash & Decatur RRgRu93c	Q	7-1	6-15	Rice Stix D G Colis-2dpn	Q	7-1	6-16					
Atlantic Rfg 4% pf A 51	8-1	7-5	7-5	Joslyn Mfg & Supl	Q	6-15	Nat Steel Car Co Ltd 50c	Q	7-15	Riverside Silk M "A" 50c	Q	7-3	6-15							
Avery & Sons (BF) pf..37½c	Q	6-28	6-20	Joslyn Mfg & Supl pf..50c	Q	6-15	Oil & Gas Co Ltd 50c	Q	6-20	Roch Tel 1st pf..1.62%	Q	7-1	6-20							
Baldwin 6% pf	\$1.50	Q	7-15	Kan Elec Pow 6% pf..1.50	Q	7-1	6-15	St Louis Bk 1st pf..1.50	Q	7-1	6-15	Roser & Pendleton	25c	Q	7-1	6-10				
Beatrice Cream . . . . .	.25c	Q	7-1	Kan Elec Pow 7% pf..1.75	Q	7-1	6-15	N.Y. PA N.J. Utg3m 1938 pf75c	Q	7-1	6-15	Ross Bros Inc (Del)	37½c	Q	6-20					
Bear Craft pf . . . . .	.25c	Q	7-1	Krege Dept Srs pf..51	Q	7-1	6-20	Niagara Wire Wv Ltd 25c	Q	7-3	6-15	Royalty Income Shrs	1.50	Q	6-20					
Bennet Ind. Loan	15c	Q	6-30	Krege Dept Srs pf..51	Q	7-1	6-20	No-Sag Spring Co	25c	Q	6-20	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20					
Bennet Ind. Loan	15c	Q	6-30	Krege Dept Srs pf..51	Q	7-1	6-20	Oilstocks Ltd	20c	Q	6-21	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20					
Bondholders Mfg A 62½% S	5	6-15	6-5	Landed Banking & Loan Co (Hamilton, Ont.)	S	7-3	6-15	Orlando Loan & Deb \$1.25	Q	7-3	6-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20					
Borg Warner	7-1	6-16	6-16	LangendorfUBak "B" 30c	Q	6-24	6-14	Oil & Gas Co Ltd 50c	Q	6-20	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20						
Brillo Mfg	20c	Q	7-1	6-15	LangendorfUBak "A" 50c	Q	6-24	6-14	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20				
Brillo Mfg A . . . . .	.50c	Q	7-1	6-15	LangendorfUBak pf..50c	Q	6-24	6-14	Saginaw Man Lumpf 50c	Q	5-19	6-17	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20				
Broad St Trust Co (Phila. Pa)	.20c	S	6-15	Leonard Refineries Inc. 5c	S	6-18	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	12½c	Q	6-20	Riverside Silk M "A" 50c	Q	7-3	6-15	Springfield Safe Dep & Tr Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1	6-21	
Brown Bldg Co . . . . .	.25c	Q	7-1	Lorillard (P)	30c	7-1	6-15	Pacific T & T M	1.50	Q	6-30	Roch Tel 1st pf..1.62%	Q	7-1	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-12
Bulova Watch	7-1	6-20	6-20	Lorillard 6% pf	1.75	7-1	6-15	Pacific T & T M	1.50	Q	6-30	Rosier & Pendleton	25c	Q	7-1	6-10				
Burdine's Inc \$2.80 pf..70c	Q	7-10	6-15	Eglin Sweeper Co 32 pf	Q	7-1	6-23	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	6-30	Ross Bros Inc (Del)	37½c	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
Can Mit Co Ltd beft.37½c	Q	6-15	5-31	Eglin Sweeper Co (no) 40c	Q	7-1	6-23	Page Hersey Tubes	51	Q	7-1	Royalty Income Shrs	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
Merrimac Hat Corp	25c	Q	6-15	Eglin Sweeper Co (no) 40c	Q	7-1	6-23	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
Merrimac Hat Corp 8% pf..51	Q	6-1	5-28	Eglin Sweeper Co (no) 40c	Q	7-1	6-23	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
Eng ElecCo of Can 3% non-cum A . . . . .	.02c	Q	6-15	Eglin Sweeper Co (no) 40c	Q	7-1	6-23	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
Fair (Med.) & Co . . . . .	.02c	Q	6-15	Eglin Sweeper Co (no) 40c	Q	7-1	6-23	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
First N Bk (Lville, Ky) trustee shares	\$1.25	Q	6-15	Eglin Sweeper Co (no) 40c	Q	7-1	6-23	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
First State Pawners Soc (Chic, Ill)	\$1.75	Q	6-30	Eglin Sweeper Co (no) 40c	Q	7-1	6-23	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
Fisher Flou'r Mfg Co . . . . .	.50c	Q	6-15	Eglin Sweeper Co (no) 40c	Q	7-1	6-23	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
Fond & Co Apf.37½c	Q	7-1	6-15	Ford & Co Apf.37½c	Q	7-1	6-15	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	Russell Indus Ltd	1.50	Q	6-20	St Louis Bk Bldg & Eap Cor (Del)	50c	Q	7-1	6-15
Fox Brew (Peter) . . . . .	.02c	Q	6-15	Fox Brew (Peter)	Q	7-1	6-15	Pantheon Oil Co	25c	Q	7-15	R								

note at 2% per cent, and 150,716 of no-par value common stock.

The net proceeds from the sale of the securities would be used as follows:

To buy for cancellation from parent company \$5,241,000 principal amount of 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due 1955, at a cost of \$7,250,490.

To redeem \$11,283,000 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due 1935, and to redeem \$5,959,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1957, of Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, a predecessor of the company.

The remainder of the net proceeds, together with other funds of the company sufficient to make a total of \$3,000,000, are to be deposited with the corporate trustee under the mortgage securing the first mortgage bonds. As provided in the mortgage, cash so deposited may be withdrawn against 100 per cent of property additions made subsequent to Dec. 31, 1938.

All of the securities proposed to be issued are to be sold privately. The 3% per cent first mortgage bonds are to be sold to a group of fifteen insurance companies.

Kansas City Public Service (6-1-39)—Assets to the plan for capital readjustment of the company had been received as of May 29 from holders of \$10,133,600 of the company's 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, or 84.13 per cent of the total outstanding.

Mountain States Power (7-13-38)—Two identical revised plans for reorganization of the company, a subsidiary of the Standard Gas and Electric Company, have been received by the Securities and Exchange Commission. One was filed by the preferred stockholders' committee, the other by the bondholders' committee.

Previously the preferred stockholders and the debtor jointly had filed a plan and subsequently the bondholders filed a plan which differed from that of the debtor and preferred stockholders in respect to the maturity date of the proposed bonds, the redemption provision and the sinking fund provisions. The revised identical plans now on file compromise the differences.

National Power and Light (6-1-39)—P. B. Sawyer, president, told shareholders at their annual meeting that the company had been able to retire \$6,528,000 of its 6 per cent and 5 per cent debentures through the use of funds obtained from the sale of utility properties in the Tennessee Valley area to the Tennessee Valley Authority and allied municipalities. However, he said, there is no immediate prospect for further reduction of the parent company debt.

New York State Electric and Gas Corporation—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering \$13,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, due 1964, and 60,000 shares of 5% per cent cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par value.

Only 29,276 shares of the stock will be issued by the registrant, the remainder, representing a reclassification of 5 per cent serial preferred stock, will be sold by the Associated Power Corporation and the General Utility Investors Corporation, affiliates of the registrant.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds and stock, together with other company funds, will be used for the following purposes, according to the registration statement:

1. Redemption at 107 on Dec. 1 of \$1,720,000 of Empire Gas and Electric Company general and refunding 6 per cent gold bonds, Series A, due 1952—\$1,840,000.

2. Redemption at 102 on Sept. 1 of \$2,634,000 of Empire Gas and Electric Company and Empire Coke Company joint first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due 1941—\$2,696,680.

3. Redemption at 103 on Sept. 1 of \$3,049,000 of New York Central Electric Corporation first mortgage gold bonds, 5% per cent, series of 1950—\$3,140,470.

4. Redemption at 103 on Jan. 1, 1940, of \$662,000 of New York Central Electric Corporation first mortgage gold bonds, 5 per cent, series of 1962—\$681,860.

5. Redemption at 102% on Sept. 1 of \$393,500 of Seneca Power Corporation first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, due 1946—\$403,337.50.

6. Payment of the company's 4% per cent note due on May 6, 1942, payable to the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, aggregating \$3,460,000.

7. Payment, or reimbursement for payment, of the company's 4 per cent note, due on Dec. 1, 1939, payable to the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, aggregating \$1,000,000—\$1,000,000.

8. Payment on or about July, 1939 (no day of the month indicated) of the company's 6 per cent demand note of \$976,500 due to the General Utility Investors Corporation, an affiliated company—\$976,500.

9. Redemption at \$25.75 a share in July, or reimbursement for the purchase, of 3,878 shares of the company's 1.25 cumulative preferred stock—\$99,858.

10. To be deposited with the trustee under the mortgage of July 1, 1921, for withdrawal against expenditures for additional property or against retirement of bonds or refundable divisional lien bonds, in respect of which no additional bonds may be issued—\$1,500,000.

Total—\$15,789,106.

Standard Gas and Electric (3-8-39)—See item under Mountain States Power.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Investment Company—At a special meeting in St. Louis stockholders voted to issue new \$50 par preferred stock and

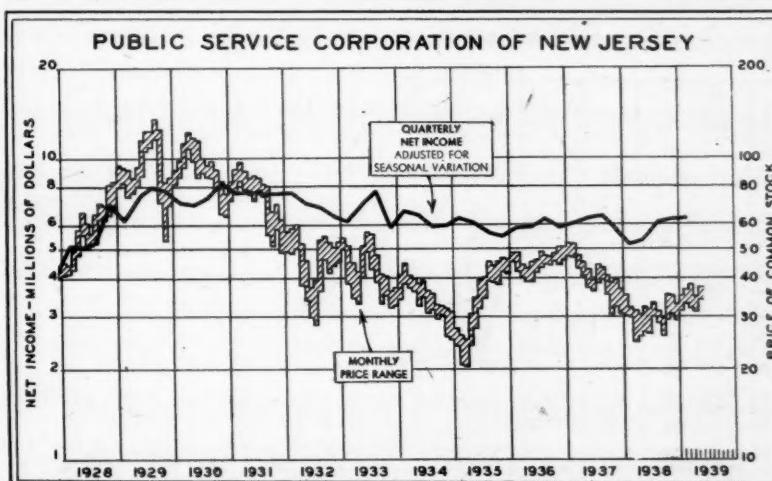
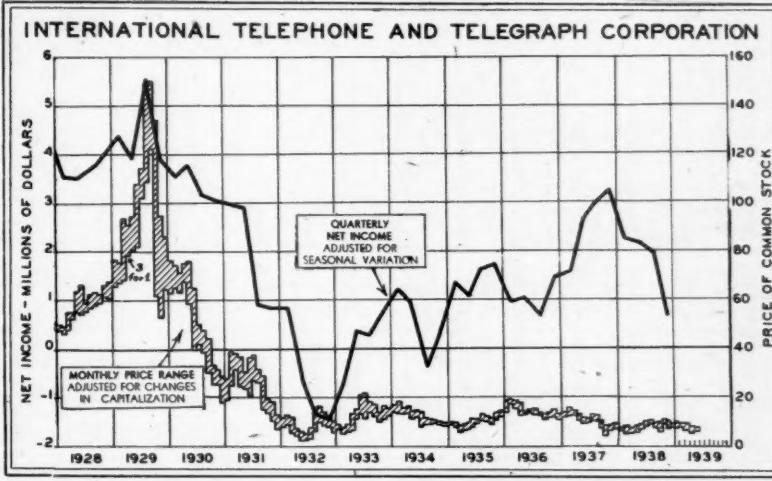
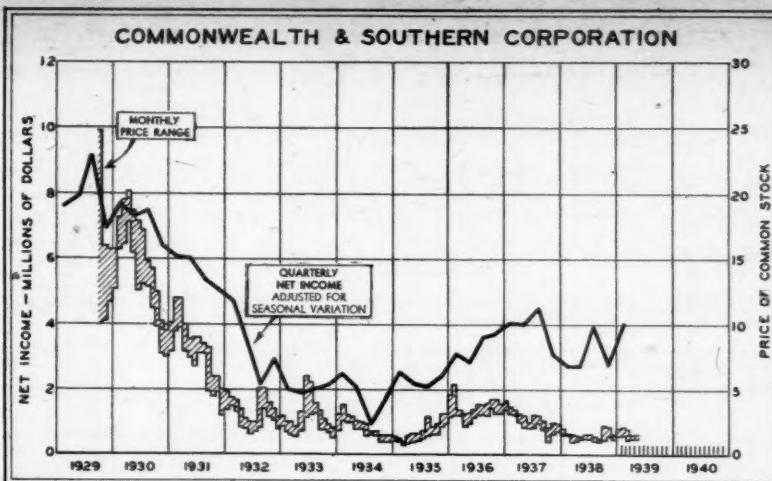
"Macy's is considering installment selling just as it considered such selling five, four, three, two years ago, and a year ago. It is no nearer a decision now than at any of those periods."

Should Macy's adopt the installment plan of selling, distribution authorities agreed it would mark a major development in retailing. The Macy cash method is 31 years old and has been emphasized in its slogan "No One Is in Debt to Macy's." The store, the largest in the world, last year had sales of \$82,758,268. Its sales were \$89,130,598 in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1931.

Estimates indicated that if Macy's were to adopt the installment or credit form of selling it might result in increasing annual sales volume by \$8,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

United States Trucking Corporation—The ICC has granted to the company authority to issue \$300,000 of notes to finance the purchase of new equipment.

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS



to retire present outstanding series of preferred stock. They also approved an increase in the number of authorized common shares from 500,000 to 750,000 to make additional shares available for conversion of the new preferred stock.

Atlas Corporation (6-1-39)—Control of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line, freight carrier on the lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, will be transferred by the Atlas Corporation to St. Louis interests.

The Atlas Corporation has agreed to sell 266,667 of its 466,667 shares of stock to an investment group which includes Francis Bro. & Co. of St. Louis. This will put about 50 per cent of the stock in local hands.

The Atlas Corporation acquired its stock from Goldman Sachs & Co. of New York, which bought two-thirds of the 700,000 shares during the organization of the line.

The line has experienced steady development since it began operating between Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. Its 1938 revenues amounted to \$2,602,991 and stockholders received \$246,000 in dividends. Freight carried last year was 446,955 tons.

Fundamental Investors—The stockholders of the company have voted to approve the transfer of trusteeship from E. A. Pierce & Co. to Investors Management Company, Inc. The latter company is a successor to Irving Investors Management Company, Inc., and to Investment Management Company. It already supervises Investors Fund B, Inc., and Investors Fund C, Inc.

Home Title Insurance Company—New York Supreme Court Justice George E. Brower has signed an order approving the amended plan for the reorganization of the company.

Investors Management—See item under Fundamental Investors.

Investors Syndicate—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering \$150,000 of Series H investment contracts, and \$2,500,000 of Series I, 3 per cent coupon certificates.

The Series H investment contracts provide for installment payments over a period of fifteen years at the rate of \$4.56 monthly, \$13.40 quarterly, \$26.40 semi-annually or \$52 annually for each \$1,000 face amount. The contract provides that the owner may continue payments for an additional period of ten contract years with the price to range from \$1,300 to \$1,368 plus \$1.958 plus any additional credit as may be determined by the board of directors.

The 3 per cent Series I coupon certificates will be offered at \$100 for each "\$100 certificate," and will have certificate optional settlement privileges.

The company's own organization, consisting of divisional managers, agency, district managers and representatives, will solicit applications for the certificates being registered, according to the registration statement. The proceeds will be used for investment.

Macy (R. H.) & Co. (5-8-39)—No decision has been reached by the store on the addition of installment selling to its traditional cash business, it was stated Saturday by Edwin I. Marks, vice president and a director of the store.

Asked about reports indicating Macy's was considering such a departure from its long-established methods, Mr. Marks said:

UTILITIES

American Power & Light Co.: 1939. 1938. 1939. 1938.

3 mo. Apr. 30. 2,600,117 3,016,347 .06 .30
12 mo. Apr. 30. 9,017,712 11,170,658 w .50

Continued on Page 528

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Saturday, June 3

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Saturday, June 3

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended=

Bond Transactions — New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, June 3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quotations after decimal point represent 32ds of a point.

TREASURY BONDS

	Sales in 1000s.	High. Low.	Close. Chge.	Net
1939 Range.				
High. Low.				
105.8 104 3% 43-40 June	5	104.4	104	- .7
105.2 104 3% 43-41 Mch	16	107	106.28	106.31
107.12 106.26 2% 41	68	111.7	111.3	+ .5
111.7 109.30 2% 43-47	39	111	110.27	111.7
110.27 109.27 2% 43-43 reg	1	110.27	110.27	+ .12
111.15 109.22 2% 46-44	9	111.15	111.16	111.15 + .5
116.11 114.17 4% 54-44	80	116.11	115.29	116.11 + .12
110.5 107 2% 47-45	4	109.31	109.25	109.31 + .8
109.1 108.8 2% 48-45	32	108.31	108.31	108.31 + .1
109.16 108.10 2% 48-48	12	108.20	108.18	108.18 + .1
111.29 108.19 2% 48-46	12	111.27	111.17	111.27 + .11
112.18 108.11 2% 49-46	14	112.18	112.16	112.18 + .11
122.10 118.26 2% 52-47	39	122.10	121.26	122.10 + .18
109.31 105.19 2% 51-58	159	109.31	109.20	109.31 + .13
114.1 108.2 3% 52-49	50	114.1	114.1	114.1 + .15
107.18 102.13 2% 53-59	43	107.18	106.29	107.18 + .25
109.16 108.26 2% 52-50	15	109.16	108.29	107.18 + .25
110.17 107.4 2% 52-50	12	109.17	108.26	107.18 + .22
112.20 107.4 2% 53-51	40	112.20	111.29	112.20 + .24
110.5 104.12 2% 56-55	68	110.5	109.4	110.4 + .11
105.27 103.4 2% 55-56	45	105.27	103.41	105.27 + .29
108.16 102.20 2% 63-58	9	108.16	107.12	108.16 + .18
108.8 102.20 2% 65-60	206	108.8	107.6	108.8 + .18

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

	Sales in 1000s.	High. Low.	Close. Chge.	Net
106.27 106 3% 47-42	8	106.27	106.24	106.27 + .2
110.3 107.9 3% 64-44	29	110.2	110.12	110.2 + .2
109.18 106.26 3% 49-44	7	109.13	109.15	109.13 - .2

HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS

	Sales in 1000s.	High. Low.	Close. Chge.	Net
102.22 100.11 2% 49-39	22	100.12	100.11	100.12 - .1
105.18 104.1 2% 44-42	7	105.18	105.17	105.18 + .9
109.17 106.26 3% 52-44	32	109.17	109.19	108.17 + .9
102.4 102.1 1% 47-45	154	102.4	102.1	102.4 - .4

CORPORATION BONDS

	Sales in 1000s.	High. Low.	Close. Chge.	Net
107% 100% ADAMS EXP 4% 46 st	5	107%	107	107% + .3%
108% 104% Alm Gt Ssn 43-43	5	108%	108.6	108.6 + .6%
80 72 Alm & Sun 3% 46-46	72	76.1	76.1	76.1 + 1%
85% 68 Alleghany cv 5% 44	14	78.8	77	77 - .2
75% 57 Alleghany cv 5% 49	49	68.2	67	67 - .1
45% 33 Alleghany cv 5% 50	1	33	32	33 - 15%
41% 22 Alleghany cv 5% 50	50	28.4	27.1	27.1 - .3
103% 103% Allegh Val 4% 42	5	108	107	108 + .1
60 49 Allegh & West 4% 98	1	52	52	52 + 1%
100 92 Allied Stars 4% 54-51	8	90	85	85 + 2%
94% 84 Allied Stars 4% 54-51	52	80	79	79 + 2%
112 106% Alli. Chalm cv 5% 52	54	110%	109	109% + .1%
64% 48% Am & For P 5% 2030	122	64%	62%	63 - .2%
103 102 Am Ice 5% 53	2	103	103	103 + .1
103% 100% Am I II Chem 5% 49	36	103%	103	103 + .1
104% 98% Am Int 5% 49	18	103%	103	103 + .1
112/4 111% Am T & F 5% 43	67	111%	111	111 - .1
110/4 104% Am T & F 3% 46	52	104	104	104 + .1
110/4 102% Am T & F 3% 51	4	104	104	104 + .1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	99% + .1
100% 98% Arm Del 4% 55	174	100%	99%	100% + .1%
110/4 105% A T & S F 4% 95	110	104%	104	104 + .1
110/4 104% A T & S F 4% 95 reg	25	108	108	108 + .1
98 86% A T & S F 4% 95	6	95	95	95 + 1%
95 84% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
102% 102% Am T Fed 4% 51	4	105	105	105 + 1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	99% + .1
100% 98% Arm Del 4% 55	174	100%	99%	100% + .1%
110/4 105% A T & S F 4% 95	67	111%	111	111 - .1
110/4 104% A T & S F 4% 95	52	104	104	104 + .1
98 86% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
95 84% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
102% 102% Am T Fed 4% 51	4	105	105	105 + 1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	99% + .1
100% 98% Arm Del 4% 55	174	100%	99%	100% + .1%
110/4 105% A T & S F 4% 95	67	111%	111	111 - .1
110/4 104% A T & S F 4% 95	52	104	104	104 + .1
98 86% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
95 84% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
102% 102% Am T Fed 4% 51	4	105	105	105 + 1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	99% + .1
100% 98% Arm Del 4% 55	174	100%	99%	100% + .1%
110/4 105% A T & S F 4% 95	67	111%	111	111 - .1
110/4 104% A T & S F 4% 95	52	104	104	104 + .1
98 86% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
95 84% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
102% 102% Am T Fed 4% 51	4	105	105	105 + 1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	99% + .1
100% 98% Arm Del 4% 55	174	100%	99%	100% + .1%
110/4 105% A T & S F 4% 95	67	111%	111	111 - .1
110/4 104% A T & S F 4% 95	52	104	104	104 + .1
98 86% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
95 84% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
102% 102% Am T Fed 4% 51	4	105	105	105 + 1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	99% + .1
100% 98% Arm Del 4% 55	174	100%	99%	100% + .1%
110/4 105% A T & S F 4% 95	67	111%	111	111 - .1
110/4 104% A T & S F 4% 95	52	104	104	104 + .1
98 86% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
95 84% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
102% 102% Am T Fed 4% 51	4	105	105	105 + 1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	99% + .1
100% 98% Arm Del 4% 55	174	100%	99%	100% + .1%
110/4 105% A T & S F 4% 95	67	111%	111	111 - .1
110/4 104% A T & S F 4% 95	52	104	104	104 + .1
98 86% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
95 84% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
102% 102% Am T Fed 4% 51	4	105	105	105 + 1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	99% + .1
100% 98% Arm Del 4% 55	174	100%	99%	100% + .1%
110/4 105% A T & S F 4% 95	67	111%	111	111 - .1
110/4 104% A T & S F 4% 95	52	104	104	104 + .1
98 86% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
95 84% A T & S F 4% 95	52	95	95	95 + 1%
102% 102% Am T Fed 4% 51	4	105	105	105 + 1
96 94 Am W & E 6% 75	13	107	106.4	107 + .1
107 104% Anaconda Corp 4% 50	56	107	106.7	107 + .1
100 96 Arm Del 4% 57	87	100	98%	

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.
110 109½ Newpt & Cia Bg 4½% 45.	1 110 110 110 110	Net	20 15½ Schubel 6 45.	7 20 19 20 + 3	Net	11½ 87½ Budapest 6 62 x in	21 116 94 94 94	Net
54 44½ N Y & Putnam 4 93.	4 49 47½ 47½ + 1		20 15 Schubel 6 45 A st.	7 20 17 20 + 2		42½ 42½ Bueno A 3 84	46 42½ 42½ + 1	
105½ 102 N O Pub Sv 55 52 A.	14 105½ 104½ 105½ + 1		20 15 Schubel 6 45 B.	7 31 25 31 + 6		57½ 57½ Bueno A 4 ½ 4 ½ 77	155 57½ 55½ + 1	
106 50 N Ori & N E 4½% 52.	53 105½ 105½ 106 + 1		20 15 Schubel 6 45 B st.	7 30 30 30		57½ 55½ Bueno A 4 ½ 4 ½ Aug 76	15 58 56 + 2	
50½ 55 N Ori Term 4s 53.	5 56 55½ 55½		11 5½ Seab A L cn 64 45.	26 65 54 54 + 1		58 44½ Bueno A 4 ½ 4 ½ Apr 76	15 58 56 + 2	
74½ 85 N Ori Term 4s 53.	13 58 68 68 + 1		10½ 5½ Seab A L 8s 45 ct.	24 54 54 54 + 1		58 47 Bueno A 4 ½ 4 ½ 75	12 59 58 + 1	
34½ 24½ N O Tex & M 5½% 54.	7 31½ 31 31½ + 1		4 2 Seab A L 45 a 49.	4 24 24 24 + 1		29 13½ Bueno A 4 ½ 4 ½ 76	4 30 19½ 20 + 1	
34½ 24½ N O T & M 5½% 54.	29 29 29 29		10½ 5½ Seab A L 45 a 50.	2 10 10 10 + 1				
37 24½ N O T & M 5½% 54.	3 20 20 20		10½ 5½ Seab A L 45 a 50.	1 10 10 10 + 1				
35½ 24½ N O T & M 5½% 54.	* 10 30 30 30 + 1		17½ 5½ Seab A L 45 a 50.	9½ 75 75 75 + 1				
69½ 51 N Y C rig 5s 2013.	90 53½ 53½ 54½ + 1		5 3½ Seab A L rig 45 50.	* 5 24 24 24 + 1				
62½ 45½ N Y C 4½% 2013 A.	82 51½ 49½ 50 + 1		5 2½ Seab A Fla 45 35 Oct.	* 5 24 24 24 + 1				
73½ 56½ N Y C en 4s 98.	37 58½ 57½ 57½ + 1		106 103½ Shell Un 3½% 51.	66 105½ 105 105				
82½ 71 N Y C 3½% 46.	58 73½ 71 71½ + 1		99½ 91 Simmone cv 4s 52.	21 98½ 97½ 98½ + 1				
77½ 56½ N Y C tv 3½% 52.	40 60½ 59 59 + 1		105 102½ Skelly Oh 4s 51.	7 104½ 104½ 104½ + 1				
82½ 45½ N Y C & H 4½% 2013.	92 51½ 49½ 49½ + 1		107½ 102½ Secony Vac O 3½% 50.	51 102½ 102½ 102½ + 1				
82½ 45½ N Y C & H 4½% 42.	10 100½ 100½ 100½ + 1		110 106½ Sea Bell T & T 3½% 62.	7 109½ 109½ 109½ + 1				
84½ 76 N Y C & H 4½% 42.	16 79½ 78½ 78½ + 1		110 106½ Sea Bell T & T 3½% 61.	14 107½ 107½ 107½ + 1				
72½ 24½ N Y Ch & St L 5½% 74 A.	51 50 57 57 + 2		110 106½ Sea Bell T & T 3½% 61.	14 107½ 107½ 107½ + 1				
59½ 39 N Y Ch & St L 4½% 78.	50 50 48½ 49 + 1		104½ 101½ Sea Nat Gas 4½% 51.	104½ 104½ 104½ + 1				
83½ 65 N Y Ch & St L 4½% 46.	8 73½ 71½ 73½ + 1		104½ 101½ Sea Nat Gas 4½% 51.	8 104½ 104½ 104½ + 1				
86½ 77½ N Y Ch & St L 3½% 47.	6 81 80 81 + 1		207 204½ Sea Pac 4½% 81.	207 44½ 43 43 + 1				
107½ 106 N Y Cosn R B 58 53.	10 107½ 107 107		207 204½ Sea Pac 4½% 81.	207 44½ 43 43 + 1				
107½ 106 N Y Cosn R B 58 53.	10 107½ 107 107		207 204½ Sea Pac 4½% 81.	207 44½ 43 43 + 1				
55 10 N Y Cosn R B 58 53.	2 52 52 52 + 1		205 203½ Sea Pac 4½% 69.	205 43½ 42½ 42½ + 1				
59½ 49 N Y Cosn R B 58 53.	5 52½ 52½ 52½ + 1		205 203½ Sea Pac 4½% 69.	205 43½ 42½ 42½ + 1				
59½ 49 N Y Cosn R B 58 53.	5 52½ 52½ 52½ + 1		89 84½ Sea Pac rig 45 55.	89 64 62½ 62½ + 1				
110½ 107½ N Y Edis 3½% 65.	33 110½ 109½ 110½ + 1		85 45½ Sea Pac clt 45 49.	85 45½ 43½ 44½ + 1				
111½ 107½ N Y Edis 3½% 65.	51 111½ 111½ 111½ + 1		22 16½ Sea Pac 3½% 46.	22 16½ 15½ 15½ + 1				
126½ 123½ N Y G Ed H & P 5½% 48.	1 126½ 126½ 126½ + 1		105 104½ Sea Pac 3½% 46.	105 104½ 104½ + 1				
117½ 116½ N Y G Ed H & P 4½% 48.	6 117½ 117½ 117½ + 1		93 82½ Sea Pac 3½% 46.	93 82½ 82½ + 1				
17½ 10 N Y N H & H cv 6s 48.	* 55 14½ 13½ 14 + 1		80½ 80½ South Ry gen 6s 56.	48 71½ 70 71½ + 1				
27½ 14 N Y N H & H cv 6s 48.	32 21½ 20½ 21 + 1		76½ 75½ South Ry gen 6s 56.	40 68 67 67 + 1				
11½ 10 N Y N H & H cv 6s 48.	22 14½ 13½ 14 + 1		91½ 77½ South Ry gen 5s 54.	85 53½ 52½ 52½ + 1				
15½ 10 N Y N H & H cv 6s 48.	1 11½ 11½ 11½ + 1		61½ 44½ South Ry gen 5s 54.	172 54½ 52½ 52½ + 1				
112½ 110 N Y N H & H cv 6s 48.	22 110½ 110½ 110½ + 1		112½ 110 S W Bell Tel 3½% 64.	2 11½ 11½ 11½ + 1				
108½ 104½ N Y N H & H cv 6s 48.	20 10½ 10½ 10½ + 1		108½ 104½ S W Bell Tel 3½% 68.	16 106½ 105½ 105½ + 1				
94½ 55 N Y O & W rig 4s 92.	* 20 10½ 10½ 10½ + 1		108½ 104½ S W Bell Tel 3½% 68.	16 106½ 105½ 105½ + 1				
5 34 N Y O & W gen 45 55.	* 14 6½ 6½ 6½ + 1		108½ 104½ S W Bell Tel 3½% 68.	16 106½ 105½ 105½ + 1				
104½ 103½ N Y R & Gas 61 51 A.	6 104½ 104½ 104½ + 1		108½ 104½ Stand Off N J 2½% 53.	57 105½ 105½ 105½ + 1				
104½ 103½ N Y Steam 3½% 63.	50 105½ 105½ 105½ + 1		108½ 104½ Stand Off N J 2½% 53.	62 105½ 105½ 105½ + 1				
12½ 14 N Y S & W rig 3s 37.	* 7 7½ 7½ 7½ + 1		86 63½ Studebaker cv 6s 45.	18 81 79 80 + 1				
107½ 103½ N Y S & W rig 3s 37.	22 110½ 110½ 110½ + 1		107½ 103½ Swift & Co 3s 50.	22 106 105 105 + 1				
111½ 108½ N Y Trap R 6s 46.	90 80 80 80 + 1							
80 62 N Y Trap R 6s 46.	25 90 81 85 + 1							
90 70½ N Y Trap R 6s 46.	* 10 25 25 25 + 1							
111½ 109 Nang Falls P 31s 68.	2 11½ 11½ 11½ + 1							
109½ 106 Nang Falls P 31s 68.	1 10½ 10½ 10½ + 1							
104½ 106 Nang Falls P 31s 68.	1 10½ 10½ 10½ + 1							
17½ 9 Nang Falls P 31s 68.	* 8 11½ 11½ 11½ + 1							
123½ 118½ Nang Falls P 31s 68.	12 12½ 12½ 12½ + 1							
107½ 105½ Nor Am Co 4s 59.	11 107½ 107½ 107½ + 1							
106½ 102½ Nor Am Co 3s 54.	16 106½ 105½ 106 + 1							
106½ 104½ Nor Am Co 3s 49.	2 105½ 105½ 105½ + 1							
74½ 50½ Nor Pac 6s 2047.	128 56½ 55½ 56 + 1							
65 42½ Nor Pac 6s 2047 C.	10 45½ 45½ 45 + 1							
64 42½ Nor Pac 6s 2047 D.	23 46½ 46 46 + 1							
60½ 41½ Nor Pac 4½% 2047.	9 45½ 45 45 + 1							
53½ 41½ Nor Pac 3s 2047.	82 72 72 70 + 1							
53½ 41½ Nor Pac 3s 2047.	82 72 72 70 + 1							
110½ 107½ Nor Sta Pow 3½% 67.	1 110½ 110½ 110½ + 1							
8 53½ OGDAL CHA 4s 48 st.	* 4 7½ 7½ 7½ + 1							
109½ 106 N Ohio Ed 4s 67.	33 108½ 108½ 108½ + 1							
108½ 106 N Ohio Ed 4s 65.	52 108½ 107½ 108½ + 1							
104½ 101½ N Ohio Ed 3s 72.	108½ 107½ 107½ + 1							
110½ 107 N Okla G & E 4s 66.	3 109½ 109½ 109½ + 1							
105½ 103½ N Okla G & E 4s 46.	3 105½ 105½ 105½ + 1							
113½ 112½ Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43.	1 112½ 112½ 112½ + 1							
110½ 107½ Ont R & Nav 4s 46.	1 112½ 112½ 112½ + 1							
110½ 107½ Ont R & Nav 4s 46.	1 112½ 112½ 112½ + 1							
117½ 113½ Ore Sh Line 5s 46.	8 117½ 117½ 117½ + 1							
118½ 116½ Ore Sh L 5d 54.	8 118½ 118½ 118½ + 1							
107½ 107½ Ore Wash R R & N 4s 61.	64 107½ 106½ 106½ + 1							
81½ 64½ Ottis Steel 4½% 62 A.	13 75 74½ 74½ + 1							
60 53½ PAC COAST 1st 5s 46.	1 58 58 58 + 2							
110 105½ Pac Gas & E 3½% 61.	34 110 109½ 109½ + 1							
112½ 109½ Pac G & E 3½% 61.	16 11½ 11½ 11½ + 1							
113½ 111½ Pac G & E 4s 64.	23 112½ 112½ 112½ + 1							
110½ 107½ Pac T & T 3½% 66 B.	1 110½ 110½ 110½ + 1							
109½ 108½ Pac T & T 3½% 66 C.	12 109½ 109½ 109½ + 1							
102 99½ Para Pict 5s 55.	3 101½ 101½ 101½ + 1							
89 82½ Para Pict cv 3½% 47.	19½ 87½ 87½ 87½ + 1							
58 45½ Parmeleer T 6s 44.	4 56 56 56 + 3							
125½ 123½ Pat & Fass 5s 49.	2 125½ 125½ 125½ + 1							
103 101½ Pat Co 3½% 41 B.	1 103 103 103							
103½ 99½ Pat Co 3½% 41 D.	103 103½ 103½ + 1							
103½ 99½ Pat Co 3½% 41 E.	103 103½ 103½ + 1							
103½ 99½ Pat Co 3½% 41 F.	103 103½ 103½ + 1							
103½ 99½ Pen-Dix 41 A.	20 103½ 103½ 103½ + 1							
107½ 105½ Pen-Gil Sand 4½% 60.	6 106½ 106½ 106½ + 1							
93½ 93½ Pen Ohio & Det 4½% 77.	2 98½ 97½ 97½ + 1							
106½ 104½ Pen P & Lt 4½% 81.	82 104½ 104½ 104½ + 1							
107½ 103½ Pen R R gen 5s 68.	37 107½ 107½ 107½ + 1							

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, June 3

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1939 Stock and Dividend Net High. Low. in Dollars. High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

6	3 1/2	AERO SUPPLY MFG. B.	↑ 4	37 1/2	37 1/2	-	1,000	500
8%	5 1/2	Alsworth	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-	1,700	
12	1/2	Air Inv war.	1/2	1/2	1/2	-	1,000	
94 1/2	71	Air Power 37 pf (2)	91 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	+ 2 1/2	300	
80 1/2	62 1/2	Air Power 56 pf (8)	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	-	150	
8 1/2	8 1/2	Allied Int In pf (.44)	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-	150	
121	9	Aluminum Co America	110 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	-	850	
115 1/2	110 1/2	Aluminum Co Am pf (6)	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	-	500	
141	104	Aluminum Ltd (14)	132	127	130	- 1	1,500	
111	104	Aluminum Ltd pf (6)	111	110 1/2	110 1/2	-	250	
286	163	Am Airlines	25 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	3,800	
31	14	Am Beverage	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	100	
94	54	Am Box Board	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	500	
23	1	Am Cities P & L A. (14)	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-	375	
34	25 1/2	Am Cities P & L A. ww (203)	30 1/2	30	30	-	600	
2%	15	Am Cities P & L B.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	500	
23	18 1/2	Am Cyanamid C. B. (60)	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	-	5,300	
11	6	Am & Foreign Power war.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-	600	
11	8 1/2	Am Fork & Hoe (60) xd.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-	450	
40%	31	Am Gas & Elec (1.60)	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-	2,300	
116	112 1/2	Am Gas & Elec pf (6)	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	-	1,050	
4%	34	Am Gas Gen	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-	500	
22	21	Am Gas Gen	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-	75	
31	27	Am Gen \$240 pf (2%)	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	-	25	
34 1/2	26 1/2	Am Inv H (2)	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-	25	
18	15 1/2	Am Laundry Mach. (80)	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	-	100	
18	13	Am Light & Trac (1.20)	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-	800	
11 1/2	5	Am Marcalco	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	2,800	
29 1/2	20 1/2	Am Meter (14) xd.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-	300	
70	55	Am Pot & Chem (2e)	67	67	67	+ 2	50	
9	5 1/2	Am Optics	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-	500	
1	4 1/2	Am Sack-K. (12g)	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-	1,100	
77 1/2	67	Am Superpower	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-	4,900	
27	13	Am Superpf. pf	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	-	800	
3%	33	Am Thread pf (4) xd.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-	200	
112	108 1/2	Appal El P pf (7)	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	70	
11	8	Arctur Rad Tube	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	1,100	
3 1/2	1 1/2	Ark Nat Gas	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-	600	
2 1/2	2 1/2	Ark Nat Gas pf	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-	1,000	
95 1/2	78 1/2	Ark P & L pf (7)	95 1/2	94	95 1/2	+ 1	40	
5 1/2	4 1/2	Art Met Wk (30g)	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-	100	
5 1/2	4 1/2	Ashd Oil & R. (40)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-	2,300	
11 1/2	8	Ass G & El A.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	200	
11 1/2	5 1/2	Ass G & El pf	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	1,100	
4 1/2	2 1/2	Att Cat Co (14)	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	-	200	
31	17	Atlantic Rayon	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-	100	
1	3 1/2	Atlas Corp war.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	100	
25 1/2	13	Atlas Ply.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-	400	
3	1 1/2	Austin Silver M.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	5,200	
8 1/2	6 1/2	Automat Prod	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-	700	
2 1/2	2 1/2	Avio V Mach (1)	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-	300	
6	6 1/2	Auto V Mach (1)	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-	1,100	
4 1/2	2 1/2	Aviation & Trans	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-	1,100	

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Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

*In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Rates of dividend in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise indicated, all stocks are fully listed on the Curb Exchange.

rates of dividend and earnings are included in dividends based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

In Case of stock. x An accumulated dividend is or declared this year.
ur-Under rule. ww With warrants. xx Without warrants. war
Warrants. x Unit of trading less than 100 shares; sales are given
in full.

Recent Books

Continued from Page 805

dogmatic position on these questions. It does, however, endeavor to present a comprehensive and objective statement of the facts which any attempt to formulate answers to such questions would have to take into consideration. (American Bankers Association, 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, \$1.)

FINANCING GOVERNMENT

By Harold M. Groves

The objective of this book is to meet the needs of students; the primary aim is hence to give a clear and comprehensive exposition of the subject. Presentation and defense of a point of view are secondary.

The organization of subject matter is somewhat unorthodox. Sources of revenue are treated in advance of public expenditure. The main reason for the more conventional order as opposed to the one used here is that governments, unlike individuals, spend their money first and raise it afterwards. This is only partly and superficially true, if at all, and unimportant if true, according to the author, who thinks that the most challenging problems of public finance are in the field of taxation. (Henry Holt & Co., \$3.75.)

METAL STATISTICS—1939

Contains the usual assortment of statistical information on ferrous and non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous economic subjects. Numerous additions and alterations have again been made.

Added features include a new series of monthly tables on foreign and domestic copper production, deliveries and stocks; copper refiners' bids for No. 1 wire scrap; rolled steel "production for sale," molybdenum, ferrosilicon, magnesite, monthly average prices on two grades of remelted aluminum and numerous expansions—all tending to increase further its all-round general usefulness.

The book is without doubt one of the most valuable of its kind. (American Metal Market, 111 John Street, New York \$2.)

HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

By S. F. Porter

This volume is pleasant and easy reading. Miss Porter is financial columnist for the New York Post, and knows whereof she speaks. The profits in the government bond market, of which the public is supposed to be unaware, come primarily from three sources, the first two intimately connected: "free riding," "exchange privileges" and arbitraging. Free riding is the practice whereby traders in governments subscribe for new issues on a 10 per cent margin with the expectation, often realized, of selling their bonds at a profit within a week after issuance. There is no intention of holding the securities for investment nor of paying for them.

The profit possibilities arise out of the generosity of the Treasury which in seeking the most favorable reception of its new issues has consistently priced them under the market prices of similar outstanding securities. This same generosity with which the Treasury accords the holders of its maturing obligations the "privilege" of subscribing for refunding obligations is responsible for the profit possibilities in refinancing issues. As a result, maturing governments have been known to sell at premiums a week or less before redemption dates. Because these premiums have most always been less than those which were bound to obtain on the refunding issue it was profitable for traders to buy into the maturing issue.

Arbitraging profits are more or less self-explanatory. In the course of time,

certain Treasury bonds have come to sell within certain average spreads. When these issues sell out of line so that actual spreads become greater or less than the average it has been profitable to buy into those issues which are selling out of line.

It is the author's opinion that the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have complete power over the money market (which is largely the bond market), and that so long as the Treasury has recourse to the market for new money or refunding purposes, just so long will the Treasury and the Reserve Board maintain the government security market, and just so long will there be profits in government bonds. (Harper & Brothers, \$3.)

ODD-Lot TRADING ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

By Charles O. Hardy

Any thoroughgoing investigation into a particular economic problem reveals its complexity and the difficulty of any reform plans attaining desired reforms without making things worse. In advocating or rather in discussing the possibilities of improving the present odd-lot dealer system of the New York Stock Exchange, Dr. Hardy fully recognizes those difficulties and complexities. That is just why the author seeks only to improve the present system rather than change it altogether.

Members and officials of the Stock Exchange will probably be glad and proud to read Dr. Hardy's appraisal of their odd-lot system as the one which seems "to serve the public interest better than any alternative dealer system which he has heard suggested." In view of the regulatory activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission, this study is especially timely and interesting to all those connected with the efficient functioning of the New York Stock Exchange, which includes security investors as well as Exchange members. (Brookings Institution, Washington, \$1.50.)

THE RISE OF AMERICAN NAVAL POWER

By Harold and Margaret Sprout

This volume represents the results of an investigation into: (1) the problem of naval defense as envisaged by different persons, groups, classes, and sections, at each stage in the territorial and politico-economic expansion of the United States; (2) the continuing historic debate over the nature and scope of the navy's functions in peace as well as in war; (3) the arguments of successive generations as to the size and kind of navy required to perform these functions; (4) the evolution of ideas as to principles of naval strategy and warfare; (5) the strategic and political implications of advances in naval architecture and technology; (6) the similar implications of changing ideas as to the organization, disposition, and management of the forces afloat; (7) the like implications of the problems of Navy Department and navy yard administration; (8) the processes of formulating and enacting naval legislation within the American governmental system; (9) the respective roles of organized groups and of unorganized public opinion; (10) the international repercussions and consequences of the rise of American naval power.

It was early apparent that a study of such scope could not be adequately presented in one volume, and that the logical point of division, for reasons which are set forth in the first chapter of this volume, was at the end of the World War. When it further became clear, for reasons that will likewise be evident to the reader, that the first part covering the years 1776-1918 constituted a unified study in itself, it was decided that this part should be published separately as soon as com-

pleted. (Princeton University Press, \$3.75.)

UNIONS OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING

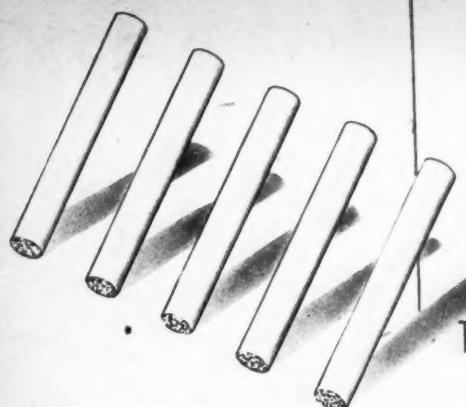
By Robert R. Brooks

This is an appraisal of the work of the National Labor Relations Board based on an extensive examination of cases and proceedings. The author is strongly in favor of the National Labor Relations Act. He believes that it encourages collective bargaining, and that collective bargaining encourages industrial democracy and industrial peace. Those who are against the National Labor Relations Act will find this book an able presentation of the opposing view. (Yale University Press, \$3.)

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS

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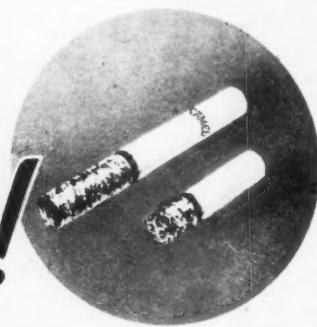
Company.	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings. 1938.
Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R.	\$261,759	52,331
4 mo., Apr. 30. *2,095,995 *2,568,467	...	...
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R.	462,339	106,130
Great Northern Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30. *4,702,940 *6,058,501	...
Hudson & Manhattan R. R.	326,196	*421,748
International Rwy. Cent. America	4 mo., Apr. 30. 634,475	553,784
Louisiana & Arkansas Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30. 101,306	69,960
Maine Central R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30. 98,449	*214,400
New York, N. H. & Hartford R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30. *1,664,913 *4,806,112	...
Norfolk & Western Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30. 5,567,318	2,057,435
St. Louis Southwestern Lines	4 mo., Apr. 30. *546,881	*787,751
Texas & Pacific Railway	4 mo., Apr. 30. 124,206	*81,074
Virginian Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30. 1,473,834	1,442,737
Western Maryland R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30. 115,929	*13,318
Wheeling & Lake Erie Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30. 687,659	125,010
Net loss. *Profit before Federal income taxes. **Indicated quarterly earnings as shown by company's reports for first quarter. b On Class B shares. d Deficit. f No common dividend. h On shares outstanding at close of respective periods. k Paid in year 1938. p On preferred stock. q On combined preferred stock. r On second preferred stock. w Equal to \$5.74 a share on \$5 preferred stock and \$4.78 a share on \$5 preferred stock. x Equal to \$5.60 a share on \$5 preferred stock and \$4.67 a share on \$5 preferred stock. y Equal to \$6.63 a share on \$7 preferred and \$5.68 a share on \$8 preferred stocks.	1.02 r1.07	2.82
Holding Company Act		
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write-ups or other types of inflation, there is today in the industry a large amount of excessive capitalization. There are mal-adjusted security structures and inequitably distributed voting power. The control of many holding company systems is now vested in classes of stock whose equity has disappeared, if indeed it ever existed. The public holds hundreds of millions of dollars of preferred stock on which dividends are in arrears, and which have no effective voice in the management of the property. It is the duty of the commission to see to it that voting power is equitably distributed among security holders, and this problem is one which must be faced at an early date. A number of discussions have already been had by our staff with representatives of some of the systems requiring reorganization along these lines, and it is hoped that before many months have passed action will be taken which, while it cannot create earnings that do not exist, yet will give effective control of property to those security holders to whom such control rightfully belongs, and will clear away some of the deadwood which acts as a drag on the financial progress of many companies.		
National Government		
<i>Continued from Page 806</i>		
and then work on basic changes before approving funds for the full 1940 fiscal year, it is hard to see how much can be done.		
Appropriation bills are well advanced, as shown by the accompanying table. No obstacle requiring long debate is foreseen except as to the relief bill. A possible drive to cut the army expansion bill, including aircraft, earlier seemed possible but does not now appear likely to prevail. The third Deficiency Bill will be the last for the session and need not pass till adjournment week.		
This leaves Social Security, railroads, United States Housing Authority, wage-hour amendments and a dozen or so bills of moderate importance which can be handled by the first of August if no unforeseen snarl develops in legislative procedure.		



By burning 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them—CAMELS give smokers the equivalent of

5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

*Seeing
is
Believing!*



HERE is today's big news for smokers who want the most for their money in smoking pleasure at its best. Read the convincing comparisons made between cigarettes by a group of prominent scientists. In a leading laboratory, 16 of the largest-selling cigarette brands were tested impartially with these results:

- 1 Camels were found to contain MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.
- 2 CAMELS BURNED SLOWER THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED — 25% SLOWER

THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of 5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

- 3 In the same tests, CAMELS HELD THEIR ASH FAR LONGER than the average time for all the other brands.

Right now is an ideal time to switch to Camels — AT THE START OF THE SUMMER SEASON, when you're apt to be smoking more. Camel certainly is the cigarette for steady smoking. You'll appreciate its COOLNESS, its COSTLIER TOBACCOS that cost so little per smoke! See how much longer you can enjoy a slow-burning Camel. Note the striking difference in Camel's milder, more delicate taste and fragrance. Try Camels now—America's luxury smoke that every smoker can afford!



GOLF SENSATION, RALPH GULDAHL (above, right), 1937 and 1938 winner of the U. S. Open, enjoys a cool, mild, slow-burning Camel as he offers one to another Camel enthusiast, Bob Hamilton, Indiana State Open champion. "You know, Bob," Ralph remarks, "Camels do smoke a lot slower. Naturally, they're cooler and mellower, with a better taste. Believe me, I always recommend Camels to my friends." "Besides," Bob comes back, "I get a lot more actual smoking from a Camel, and it's got the kind of tobacco that puts the real pleasure into smoking."

*Smoking
is
Believing!*



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